

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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## FAVOR RESISTING

### Mandate of Powers Meets With Disfavor in Greece.

### BIG DEMONSTRATION PLANNED

### Populace and Officers all of One Mind.

### Cameron Resolution Remains in Washington—Wilson Bill Leaves Deficit.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says: Premier Delyannis has long conferences with King George daily, and the Cabinet is now sitting to discuss the character of the reply to be given to the identical notes of the powers, and the military measure necessitated by the situation.

Thessaly, where the Turkish troops on the frontier are taking up an irritating attitude, is likely to produce a collision at any moment. Meanwhile preparations continue for the mobilization and dispatching of further reinforcements to the seat of danger.

A monster demonstration has been arranged for tomorrow in favor of the policy of resistance to the mandate of the powers. This is the dominant feeling of the populace, and the belief is universal that even if Colonel Vassos is recalled by the Government his officers will resign their commissions and join the insurgents.

The Crown Prince, the members of the Cabinet and many officers were present yesterday at the obsequies of the late Metropolitan held in the Cathedral. The Metropolitan of Athens preached a long funeral oration.

The Greek newspapers unite in declaring that Greece cannot withdraw her troops from Crete without dishonor.

Signor Barbatow, the Italian Deputy, with 100 Sicilian volunteers, started for Crete tonight.

### NOT SENT TO GREECE.

State Department Withholds Senate Resolution of Sympathy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Herald's Washington special says: Relations between the administration and Senate have been still further strained by the refusal of Secretary Olney to transmit to the Government of Greece the resolution adopted by the Senate last Friday, extending sympathy to that Government with its intervention for the purpose of freeing the people of Crete from Turkish rule.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Cameron, and was immediately agreed to without debate. A certified copy was sent to the State Department, to be forwarded to the Government of Greece, though the resolution contained no request that it be forwarded. Senator Cameron has learned that it is not the intention of the administration to forward it, and he intends to either have the Senate officially transmit a certified copy under the seal of the Secretary of the Senate, or, failing in this, he will transmit it himself.

While the administration has made no explanation of the reason why the resolution will not be transmitted through the State Department, one of the reasons at least is that it might tend to involve the United States in controversies appertaining entirely to European continental questions, which it has always been the policy of this Government to avoid, and would give serious offense to the Turkish Government and probably to other European powers.

### Russia Displeased.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Patience here is quite exhausted with Greece, whose big words and speeches are taken in the coldest manner. If Greece be wise, she will cultivate Russia's friendship. At present she is incuring her displeasure. The Mierovoye Otkoloslki has a strong article, the substance of which is that the only alliance which could smooth over all differences would be that England join France and Russia. This is noticeable as reflecting the expression of a large section of opinion persistently heard here.

### EFFECT OF WILSON TARIFF.

Thirty Months Trial Shows Large Shortage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Tribune's Washington special says. Two and a half years of the operation of the Wilson revenue tariff law end with today. The story those 30 months, told in a single line, is a deficit of \$130,000,000, or an average shortage of \$144,000 a day. President McKinley will find on assuming the duties of his office a surplus of a little more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the gold reserve, but this has been obtained by the sale of bonds which brought into the Treasury \$293,454,286. The month of February was no exception to the general rule. The deficiency for this month is, in round numbers, \$5,000,000, bringing the total deficiency for two and a half years of the Wilson law above \$130,000,000.

This showing is in marked contrast with the record of the McKinley law, which, during the first 30 months of its operation, produced a surplus of

\$25,508,515. The Wilson law has been a failure in its production of revenue, both as to customs receipts and internal revenue. Reducing tariff rates upon the assumption that the reduction would so stimulate importations as to increase customs revenues, it in fact reduced the net collections at the Custom Houses. Increasing internal revenue taxes, it has collected less internal revenue than the law which preceded it. In both customs and internal revenue branches receipts have fallen below the receipts of the McKinley law in the corresponding period of its history.

This is more surprising because of the enormous increase in importations. Customs receipts in the first two and a half years of the Wilson law fell \$100,000,000 in round numbers below the customs receipts in the first two and a half years of the McKinley law. Internal revenue receipts under the Wilson law fell \$75,000,000 in round numbers below the internal revenue receipts in the first two and a half years of the McKinley law.

### EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI SEATED.

Place Reserved in Diplomatic Gallery for Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—There was for a moment this afternoon danger of war over the seating arrangements in the Senate diplomatic gallery on the occasion of the incoming President's inauguration ceremonies on Thursday next. So great has become the demand for seats in the Senate gallery that every resource of diplomacy and finance is exhausted to secure the coveted pasteboards.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, having put off her departure for some time today, decided that she desired to witness the ceremonies and so sent a request to Senator Perkins, who was her guest when he visited the Islands, for four seats for herself and suite. Every seat had been promised weeks ago, and so the Senator laid her request before Sherman and Elkins of the Committee of Arrangements, and they, with Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, went over the seat plan at length.

After some discussion it was decided that two seats could be put into the diplomatic gallery. This was ordered communicated to the ex-Queen. Then the significance of the whole affair dawned upon the committee, and a search for a new place began, and resulted in the location of Her ex-Hawaiian Majesty inside the gallery. But she will have only two seats, not four as requested.

### HAWAIIANS IN WASHINGTON.

Their Presence Has No Official Significance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister to the United States, has returned from Chicago, where he met Attorney General Smith of Hawaii. Mr. Hatch, speaking in the presence of Messrs. Smith and Thurston in the United States, said they were here in their individual capacity and not on any official mission. While in this country they will, no doubt, endeavor to ascertain the sentiments of officials and others regarding the annexation of the Islands to the United States, but Minister Hatch was careful to point out that they are not here in any official capacity. Concerning the general subject of annexation, it is believed the Hawaiians will, when the time seems ripe, seek an opportunity to press the matter before the incoming administration.

### CIRCUIT COURT NEWS.

### Decision Handed Down by Judge Perry.

The petition of the new Oahu Sugar Company for a writ of mandamus, to compel Minister King to receive on file the incorporating papers of the new company was dismissed by Judge Perry pursuant to a decision handed down by him yesterday. An appeal was immediately made by Attorneys Kinney & Ballou, and the appeal was allowed by Judge Perry.

The decision is on the petition of the new company to compel Minister King to receive the incorporating papers on file. Minister King had refused to do so on the ground that they were illegal, as they covered too much ground, and that there was danger of investing too great authority in one corporation.

Section 3 of the papers of incorporation is the subject of contention. It permits incorporation to be carried on the sugar business in all its details, to construct and maintain irrigating works, to buy and sell merchandise, to deal in the stocks and bonds of other corporations, to raise cattle and livestock, to purchase and hire and operate steamers and other vessels, to operate a railroad in connection with the plantation and transact all business lawfully done in connection with their business.

Judge Perry held that one of the objects in passing general laws of incorporation was to define precisely what powers may be given to corporations and to prevent the granting by special statute of too many or too valuable privileges to any one body of men. Judge Perry was of the opinion that the Legislature would not grant the petitioners all the powers named in this petition for incorporation, by special act, therefore, they should not be granted under the general law. He held that the Minister of Interior could refuse to file their papers, and that the Court would not lend its powers to compel him.

The will of Edward Hutton was admitted to probate and T. R. Walker was appointed executor.

## ADMINISTRATION PLANS MAPPED OUT

### Inaugural Address by President Wm. McKinley.

### STRONGLY FAVORS ARBITRATION

### Extra Session to be Called March 15.

### Reciprocity Relations of 1890 Advocated—Deficit Must be Stopped.

Following is the inaugural address of President Wm. McKinley:

Follow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and their presence by authority vested in me by this oath I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us as long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the trust to which we have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attacks, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government.

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe harbor in the treasury. Therefore I believe it is necessary to devise a system without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, which will present a remedy for these arrangements which, temporary in their nature, might well in times of our present emergency be discarded and replaced by a permanent one. With adequate revenue insured, but not until then, can we enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while ensuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and they should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed change. We must be hasty, we are right, and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that expert, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made to the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can prove beneficial to the entire country.

### INTERNATIONAL Bimetallism

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, while the United States is a debtor to the world for its silver, and the world is a debtor to the United States for its gold, we cannot expect to secure the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, and this policy must be again resumed. It should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are pensioners of the United States.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debts in times like the present. Suitably to provide is the mandate of duty, a certain and easy remedy for the most serious financial difficulty a deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts. It can only be met by loans or by increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue and excessive expenditures are equally dangerous. Neither should be encouraged. Revenue must be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are pensioners of the United States.

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are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. No must be for the Government to pay such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the Government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened, by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the Government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

### TAXES ON FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of revenue by taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of international taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue on imports is zealous care for the interests and American labor is wished. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful for every section and every enterprise of the country. If the country is to be of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potent than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that revenue system which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far toward stopping the drain upon the gold reserve, which has been heavy and will high constant for several years.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, but the change should be real and genuine, not a mere reversion to the former system in behalf of any party, simply because it happened to be in power. As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure a more efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted persons in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are not in the best interests of the country, demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all great highways of commerce. The more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in nearly every field of enterprise and endeavor, until we have become foremost in nearly every branch of modern trade, commerce and industry. Yet while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage and tonnage and the number of vessels employed than it was prior to the civil war.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to the patriotic sentiment and the patriotic aspirations of a great people. It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the Government to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with the best interests of our country. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the lawful enforcement of the rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us. We want no wars of conquest, we must avoid the temptations of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has been tried, peace is the only basis for the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences.

It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employees by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1891, and upon our invitation to arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history, the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms, and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, it is a duty of our country to ratify it, and upon our invitation to arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last. 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a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interest of the people. Our actions now will be from the question of tariff revision than if the question of tariff revision was proposed on the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such a contest was immediately before us. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation, prefer to have the question settled early, even against their preconceived views—and, perhaps, settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take, will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the right and lasting character of the legislation. I have no doubt that the question of tariff revision is one of the most important of the day, and it is my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and of all parties.

The North and South no longer divide in the old lines, but upon principles and politics; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit of brotherhood and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, which now animates so many thousands in both the old and antagonistic sections, but shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it. Let me again repeat the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which in their respective spheres so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

#### TO THE SENATE.

Vice President Hobart Makes His Address.

Senators: To have been elected to preside over the Senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe the honor and my duty to you, as well as demand such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction of your rules as shall promote the well being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the traditions, customs and established practices which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world. In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware of my body with whom for a time I will be associated has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness. It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and I may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward higher and better condition of things, call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, nor conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations. While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the Senate, it will be my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, while at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the Senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

In dealing with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task if I did not truly anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could not hope to acquit myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit. I trust that my highest aim is to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest effort to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

I trust our official and personal relations may be alike agreeable; that the friendships we may form here may be genuine and lasting, and that the work of the Senate may be done to the peace and prosperity of the country and the prosperity and happiness of all the people.

#### McKINLEY'S CABINET.

Completes His List by Appointing Cornelius Bliss.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—McKinley completed his Cabinet at noon, when he induced Cornelius N. Bliss to reconsider his determination not to accept the place of Secretary of the Interior, and Bliss yielded. President-elect McKinley went over the situation in detail with Bliss, and at his personal request Mr. Bliss accepted the place. This solution of the trouble was agreeable to Platt, the Republican Senator-elect, who so informed McKinley. Bliss was the original choice of the Republican organization, which stood solidly behind him, until he was known to McKinley that there were personal reasons why he could not go into the Cabinet.

The make-up of the new Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of State, John Sherman of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage of Illinois; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alcott of Michigan; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson of Iowa; Postmaster General, James A. Gary of Maryland; Attorney General, Joseph McKenna of California.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Amount of Appropriations by the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill heard an agreement was reached by the conference on the sundry civil bill, and the report was sent to the House. The

appropriation of \$20,000 for a public building at Butte, Mont., was stricken out. The Senate amendment reducing by 25 per cent the amounts appropriated by the House river and harbor contract works was changed so as to make the reduction 12 1/2 per cent. The Senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 for a branch of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, S. D., was stricken out of the bill.

The Senate appropriation for a revenue cutter at New York was agreed to. The report now goes to the House.

A rough estimate of the total appropriations for the session fixes the amount at \$125,000,000.

#### ASKS FOR EXPLANATION.

Senate Demands Details of Death of Ruiz.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President sent to the Senate today a report made by Secretary Olney on the resolution, requesting the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz. The report suggests the inadvisability of supplying the correspondence at this time, saying it would be incompatible with the public interest to do so pending the exhaustive investigation about to be instituted. Cleveland adds the suggestion that the Consul General should have professional aid in such investigation, which suggestion the President indorses, though the matter of the selection of particular persons to act with him properly devolves upon the President's successor in office.

Instead of transmitting the official correspondence, the Secretary supplies an account of the circumstances covering the essential facts in the case. He says: "Ruiz, a native of Cuba, came to this country during the revolution which terminated in 1878, and studied dentistry at Philadelphia, declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States in 1877, taking his final papers in 1880. After this he returned to Cuba and has resided there."

Of the details of Ruiz' arrest on February 14th, he says the department was immediately informed, but that nothing more was heard of the matter until February 17th, when the Consul General reported that Ruiz had been found dead. He says that the State Department has assumed that the case was being attended to in this interim, and that a demand would be made that the prisoner should be put on communication, but it afterward developed that no such demand had been made, and that the prisoner had remained constantly in solitary confinement. The circumstances attending the death were such as to lead to a demand for immediate investigations.

#### OLNEY AND LEE.

Secretary of State Not Pleased With Consul-General.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Sun's Washington special says: "Your demands for the protection of American citizens will be supported. Keep cool, and don't lose your head." This is the substance of a cablegram sent by Secretary Olney to Consul General Lee in reply to his intimation that he would resign if not backed up by the State Department in his efforts to protect the rights of American citizens in Cuba. In sending to Congress today the facts with regard to the imprisonment and death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, Secretary Olney withheld this cablegram and all other correspondence that has come between him and Consul General Lee on the ground that its publication would be incompatible with the public interest. There is no doubt that Secretary Olney is very much displeased with the course of Consul General Lee, especially because it has greatly increased his popularity with the public.

#### SPEAKS FOR ANNEXATION.

Senator-Elect Turner of Washington Favors It.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator-elect Turner of Washington State, in an interview today, said: "While I am doubtful about what should be done in the way of Cuban recognition, I believe a strong policy ought to be adopted when the rights of American citizens are jeopardized. I was a Republican up to the last campaign, and have not abandoned the principle of protection which has been abandoned by the Republicans, who now favor a discriminating tariff. I shall examine carefully any tariff bill prepared by the present Republican leaders before giving it my assent. I at least will not aid Hanna in carrying out his pledges to the protected industries."

Mr. Turner thinks Hawaii should be annexed to this country without delay.

#### LEE DID THREATEN RESIGNATION.

Documents in the Scott Case Prove the Truth of the Story.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The correspondence of the Department of State with Consul General Lee of Havana in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate tonight, confirms the published story that General Lee threatened to resign unless the Department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement.

#### AGAINST DURRANT.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgement of Guilty of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—On Easter Sunday, 1895, the nude body of murdered Blanche Lamont was found in the belfry of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Yesterday, 1897, the Supreme Court of California handed down an opinion affirming the lower court's judgment of guilty against Theodore Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont.

#### McKinley Thanks Governor Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Governor Bushnell said tonight that he had received a letter from President-elect McKinley, thanking him for the appointment of Chairman Hanna as successor Senator Sherman, which he had promised to make. Major McKinley says in the letter that he regards the appointment in part a special favor to him, as he joined with Senator Sherman in asking that Chairman Hanna be appointed to the vacancy.

#### VISITORS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Judge A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu, with Miss Hartwell, has reached the city, and they have rooms at the Cochrane. Judge Hartwell is here, he says, on private business, but will meet Attorney General W. O. Smith on his arrival. Judge Hartwell will take active part in any movement looking toward annexation. He is a guest of H. Krebs, Jr.

#### Beet Sugar Colon.

SALINAS, Cal., Feb. 23.—C. H. Huffman, formerly of the firm of Crocker & Huffman, large land-owners and colonists of Mexico, arrived here last night in the company of ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Hart. They are looking up real estate around here with a view of investing largely for the purpose of bringing emigrants from the East in colonies to grow sugar beets.

#### Soundings for a Cable Line.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Smith from the Committee on Naval Affairs today favorably reported Senator Lodge's amendment to the naval appropriation bill to appropriate \$250,000 for soundings for a cable line between Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

#### Immigration Bill Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President vetoed the House measure vetoed the immigration bill.

## BASE BALL GAMES VALUED PRESENT

Schedule Arranged by Eskbank Given to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder.

First Game April 24, Last September 11—Kamehameha and Punahou on the Side.

Yesterday morning the Hawaiian baseball league completed the arrangement of games to be played between the First Regiments, Stars and St. Louis boys during the season of 1897. Cut this out and paste it on the inside of your hat if it is a new one:

April 24.—Stars vs. First Regiment.  
May 1.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 8.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
" 15.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
" 22.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 29.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
June 5.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
" 12.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 19.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
" 26.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
July 3.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 10.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
" 17.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
" 24.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 31.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
Aug. 7.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
" 14.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 21.—St. Louis vs. Star.  
" 28.—Star vs. First Regiment.  
Sept. 4.—First Regiment vs. St. Louis.  
" 11.—St. Louis vs. Star.

Now the Kamehameha and Punahou teams have decided not to be behind the times and allow their talent to be wasted on the desert air so they have arranged a series of five games to be played each Saturday, the first to take place on the Makiki baseball grounds at 3:30 p. m. Saturday. To these games no admission fee will be charged, the College boys deeming it best to play just for the sport there is in it. Both these teams have very strong batteries and their fielders are as good as any in town. A hot game will be on Saturday afternoon, a game that anyone may well afford to attend.

When these five games have been completed the College boys hope to be able to get some pick-ups with the league teams and if such can be arranged, hope still to give them a rub that will well be worth remembering.

Brief History of Building Home—How a Father Kept His Promise.

On Monday last arrangements were completed by which the beautiful Wilder home, Eskbank, on Judd street, was given by Mrs. Wilder to her son Samuel G. Wilder, and his wife. A bit of the history of the building of the home might not be amiss in this connection.

One Sunday morning in the month of September, 1880, and when the Wilder family were at their home in Waikiki (the present Young residence) the children who were playing on the beach, sighted the wreck of the Eskbank off Diamond Head.

The late S. G. Wilder ordered his horses harnessed at once and informed his family before leaving that he intended buying the wreck and that with the money he made therefrom, a fine home should be built for them. Then he went into town and out to the wreck on a steamer. Negotiations were not long pending and the wreck became the property of S. G. Wilder. The returns were well worth the trouble and the money obtained therefrom was put into the home which he faithfully promised his family to build.

A house was soon started and given the name of Eskbank. In the meantime Mrs. Wilder and her children had gone to Boston and upon their return there stood their home, the creation of the best architects of that day in Honolulu.

There is just a bit remaining to close this brief history of Eskbank. Above the front entrance to the home is the stern piece of the Eskbank, with the letters forming the name that is so beloved by the Wilder family.

Recent mortality returns from the Southern States show that the death rate of the colored people from tuberculosis is three times as high as that of the whites.

## ITCHING SKIN DISEASES



A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

#### Women and Women-Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily. In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful and comforting. Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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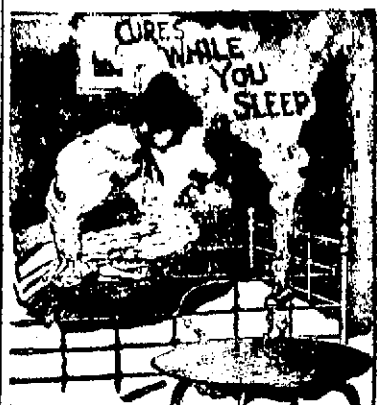
## We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to DR. W. AYERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 200,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bag is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and are able to make the weak important man of the house, vigorous and energetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to tell us what we say for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Touchen Salt and Smoke Your Life Away," which guarantees a free sample. Address THE STEERING NEEDLE CO., Chicago or New York.

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**Vapo-Resolene**  
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.  
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation, gives the most and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.  
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Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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## DID IT EVER Strike You? If You Were About To Go By

That a long continued residence in this country is decidedly enervating on one's health?

Your system needs toning up occasionally.

There is nothing on the market today that does the toning and building up of the weak organs of the body so successfully and to the satisfaction of the consumer as MALT-NUTRINE.

Lack of space forbids us from presenting you with testimonials that have come to us, voluntarily, extolling the virtues of this wonderful preparation by local consumers.

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Abandon the use of beer, ale, porter, stout and similar beverages for a short time and give MALT-NUTRINE a trial! It will repay you a hundred times for your efforts.

Physicians prescribe it, and feel safe in recommending it for weak and delicate persons.

It can be given to children without fear of its results.

FOR THE BEST of everything in the wheeling line, go to

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# MUST NOW WITHDRAW FROM CRETE

**Powers Make Formal Demand Upon Greece.**

**KING GEORGE IS UNYIELDING**

**He Has Six Days to Make Decision.**

**Situation of Exceeding Delicacy—Russia Getting Tired of the Delay.**

LONDON, March 2.—It is no longer possible to deny that the situation in the East has become one of the utmost gravity. The Cretan crisis is rapidly growing into the larger question of the fate of the Ottoman empire, and it is becoming strongly probable that its radical solution will speedily be forced upon Europe. It repeatedly has been declared by Salisbury and other high authorities during the past year that the only possible solution of this question is by the sword. It is only a week ago that Balfour assured the Commons in the most solemn language that a general European war was inevitable if it attempted the partition of the Turkish Empire.

The exact limits of the long-pending agreement of the powers were made known tonight. It was decided to send two notes to the Greek Government. The first, which was delivered in Athens this evening, requests Greece to withdraw her troops and fleet from Crete within six days. No threats are made in this communication. If, however, the demand be disobeyed, a second note will be dispatched notifying her of the intention to employ coercion unless the demand is promptly complied with.

It is now a matter of practical certainty and understood by the powers themselves that Greece will refuse to yield to either request or threat. It is expected further that in the event of any pressure whatever from the powers Greece will declare war against Turkey, and within a few days begin a campaign in Macedonia and Thessaly. It is virtually admitted that the powers are not prepared for any such exigency, and it is scarcely hoped they will be able to deal with it in harmony. In fact, it is now an open secret that they have been able to reach the present point of agreement only with the greatest difficulty, and that the bonds which hold them together at this moment are of the weakest description.

The situation, indeed, is so threatening that the Government made it known privately to the leaders of the opposition today so it is stated in the columns of the hotels, that it would be unwise and unpatriotic to embarrass them by serious criticism. The debate on Crete, therefore, was opened by Harcourt in a speech so measured and collected that it astonished his followers until the explanation was privately circulated. It should be added that many members of the opposition do not share the Government's belief that a general war will follow hostilities between Greece and Turkey.

Several days of inactivity, at all events, may be expected before any decisive steps are taken, and the tension may relax in the interval. Meantime, following the example of Russia, has begun extraordinary preparations for any eventuality. Dispatches from all the navy yards in the kingdom tonight say that work has been begun in every department on even greater scale than when the flying squadron was suddenly equipped for sea a year ago.

**CRETAN BLUE BOOK.**  
Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding Crete.

LONDON, March 2.—A Cretan blue book has been issued, covering a period between February, 1895, and September, 1895. It is chiefly of interest as showing Lord Salisbury's steady refusal to accept Count Goluchowski's proposal to blockade Crete in the event that Greece should disregard the collective note of the powers demanding the withdrawal of the Ottoman army and the sending of volunteers into Crete.

Count Goluchowski expresses great regret at the attitude of Lord Salisbury, and the fear that further massacres will result. It appears that Lord Salisbury contended that it was not an even-handed policy to use the fleets of the powers against the Cretans and only diplomatic remonstrances against the Sultan. As far back as September, Lord Salisbury stated that he would not join a coercive measure against Greece in case she should make a hostile attack upon the integrity of the Turkish empire.

**RUSSIA IN COREA.**  
Officers of Czar Drilling Troops of Asiatic Kingdom.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke asked the Government whether they had any information that the King of Corea is under the protection of Russia; that the Korean military are being drilled by Russian officers; and whether in the opinion of the Government the action of Russia in Corea is consistent with the pledge given by that power when England abandoned Port Hamilton.

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Curzon said in reply that it was true that some Korean troops were being instructed by Russian officers. The King of Corea, he added, left the Russian Legation on February 20th and returned to the palace. Nothing was happening, Curzon said, that could be regarded as being at variance with the guarantee given by Russia in 1882—that she would not take possession of any Korean territory.

**GREECE HOLDS ON.**  
King George Does Not Fear Mandate of the Powers.

ATHENS, March 3.—The Greek newspapers are unanimous in conveying to the King the mandates of the powers. The semi-official Frota says: "We cannot understand why a Græco-Turkish war should threaten the peace of Europe, but we warn Europe that an injustice against Hellenism would render peace impossible."

The Neophiles, the Government organ, hopes that the reply of Delyannis to the identical notes of the powers will conform to the desires of the Greek nation. King George replied to a visiting deputation that he was not deviating by a hair's breadth from the original policy announced.

**ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.**  
Copy of Consul Lee's Dispatch to Secretary Olney.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Herald this morning publishes the following telegram which was sent by Consul General Lee, in which he asked for warships. That exclusive announcement had been

denied not only by Secretary Olney, but by all New York papers and the Associated Press.

"Olney, Washington: 'Have demanded the release of Scott, American citizen, who has been kept in prison and incommunicado without due process of law 11 days. I trust you appreciate the gravity of the situation and are prepared to sustain me. I must have a warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West, and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here, should it become necessary? I cannot and will not stand another Kutz murder. L.E.E. Havana.'"

**WEYLER'S RESIGNATION.**  
It is Said to Have Been Made "Conditionally."

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's Havana special says: "I am informed on the very best authority that Captain General Weyler has forwarded his resignation to the Government at Madrid. The Captain General, I am also informed, will leave the island as soon as possible, probably in about three weeks."

This decisive step General Weyler determined to take, my authority says, as soon as he heard of the release of Julio Sanguilly. The Captain General had frequently said that he would resign if the Crown should interfere with his policy in regard to prisoners, especially Americans, as he was incensed, I am told, beyond measure at being ignored in the negotiations carried on by the Spanish Government in the case of the notable captive, Sanguilly, who was released on Friday.

It is reported that Gen. Ramon Blanco y Arenas, the Marquis of Pena Plate, may be appointed to succeed General Weyler.

**LONG RACE ENDED.**  
The Ship Cromartyshire Reaches Queenstown First.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The British ship Cromartyshire, Captain Henderson, from San Francisco, November 20th, for this port, one of four sailing vessels engaged in a race from San Francisco, has arrived. None of the others have been sighted.

SWANSEA, Wales, March 2.—The British bark Kilmeny, at this port for San Francisco, had her deck beams and middle stanchions broken and decks bulged upward through the deck by a recent explosion of gas generated by the cargo.

PERTH, West Australia, March 2.—The British bark Villaita, from Tacoma, on November 9th, is ashore 60 miles north of Fremantle, for which port she is bound. Captain Smith was drowned. Assistance has been sent to the stranded ship.

**PANAMA SCANDAL AGAIN.**  
Bribe Arton Promises to Confess Dealings With Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—At the Seine Assizes today there was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed upon him for bribery, in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. In the course of the proceedings Arton promised to explain to the court the distribution of 2,000,000 francs among the members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were bribed to support the project of the canal. There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton had concluded to make a full confession of his dealings with certain of its members.

**CECIL RHODES ON THE STAND.**  
He Tells Why He Did Not Assist Jameson.

LONDON, March 2.—The inquiry of the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed today. Cecil Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latter's trial, and he replied that his appearance would not have benefited Jameson, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid. "I sent a telegram that if I could save Jameson a day's imprisonment by coming home, I would do so."

**GREAT BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.**  
Diplomatic Relations Have Been Resumed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State Department has been informed that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain, which were interrupted some years ago, have been restored, and that Juan Pietrie, present Venezuelan Minister to Germany, has been transferred to Great Britain. This will leave but one step to win up the whole embarrassing and critical Venezuelan controversy, assured of settlement by the Venezuelan Congress arbitration agreement.

**The Queen Holds a Drawing-Room.**  
LONDON, Eng., Feb. 24.—The Queen, who arrived in London from Windsor yesterday, held the first drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace today. The weather was mild and sunny. The debutantes were attired in white. The other ladies present wore white or tints of which pale green predominated with jeweled embroidery.

**Alaskan Boundary Treaty.**  
TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The treaty for the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska makes a surrender of Canadian territory to the United States. The Dominion Government is being urged to further consider the matter before ratifying the treaty.

**Leo and the Cardinals.**  
ROME, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception today to the Cardinals, who waited upon His Holiness to congratulate him upon his 57th anniversary of his birth, which will occur tomorrow.

**Japan Adopts Gold Standard.**  
YOKOHAMA, March 1.—The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard upon the ratio of 23.2 to 1. The new standard goes into operation next October.

I desire to attest to the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as one of the most valuable and efficient preparations on the market. It broke an exceedingly dangerous cough for me in 24 hours, and in gratitude therefor, I desire to inform you that I will never be without it and you should feel proud of the high esteem in which your Remedies are held by people in general. It is the one remedy among ten thousand. Success to it.—O. R. Downey, Editor Democrat, Albion, Ind. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**The Commercial Journal.**  
Beginning with the issue of the present week the Commercial Journal will in future be published on Thursday instead of Tuesday as heretofore. The Journal will appear today and may be purchased at the bookstores of the Hawaiian News Company, Wall, Nichols & Co., and at the office of publication.

# BRITAIN'S POLICY

**Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Expands It.**

**Develop New Territory As It Is Acquired on Civilized Basis.**

In a speech at Birmingham, Eng., November 13, 1895, Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said:

"I should be perfectly prepared to admit that if other nations would only stand aside it might have been wiser that we should have proceeded more gradually, that we should have developed the countries that we already possessed before seeking this vast extension. But there was no appearance of such an inclination on the part of other nations. I can truly say that we were not the first or the most eager to move; but if we had remained passive what would have happened? Is it not as certain as that we are sitting here that the greater part of the continent of Africa would have been occupied by our commercial rivals, who would have proceeded, as the first act of their policy, to close this great potential market to British trade? Let me make one remark here, the proper consideration of which would, I think, do very much to modify that jealousy with which undoubtedly foreign nations regard our extension. My remark is this: That we, in our colonial policy, as fast as we get new territory and develop it, develop it as trustees of civilization for the commerce of the world. We offer in all these markets over which our flag floats the same opportunities, the same open field to foreigners that we offer to our own subjects, and upon the same terms."

And in that policy we stand alone, because every other nation, as fast as it acquires new territory—acting above all in the interest of the countries that they administer—every other nation seeks at once to secure the monopoly for its own products by preferential and artificial methods. Under these circumstances, I say, it was a matter of life and death to us that we should not be forestalled in these markets of the future to which we may have learned to look for the extension of our trade, and even for the subsistence of our people, and in considering the results of our policy, I think we Britons—I must not say Englishmen, because my Scotch friends would think I was excluding them from a field indeed in which they have taken even more than their fair share—but I say that the results of our policy are results upon which we Britons can look back with satisfaction. It is interesting to notice that we alone have been successful in making these acquisitions profitable. Every addition to the colonial possessions of France or of Germany adds immediately, and continues to add, to the latest date, a heavy burden upon the taxpayers of the mother country. Whereas in our case all our colonies and territories are either self-supporting from the first or become self-supporting in a very short space of time, the French colonies and the German colonies seem somehow or other to fail to attract any commercial and civil population. I think the recent official returns of the German Empire show that in their colonies, which extend over more than a million square miles, there are less than 700 civilian Germans—less, in fact, than there are of that nationality in many of our own colonies. While in the foreign colonies no population from the mother country is attracted, in our colonies we find that settlement proceeds gaily, and they take off all our most adventurous spirits and relieve us of some of our surplus population. And I think I may go further and say that this system, while it is certainly satisfactory to ourselves, is productive of advantages to the people over whom we exercise control. It is said that you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs. You cannot exercise control over savage countries which previous to your arrival have been in a state of constant anarchy and disorder without occasionally coming into conflict with their savage rulers and having to shed some blood; but I say that universally it has proved to be the case that after a time we have secured the pacification of the country, we have put an end to the tribal conflict which has previously interfered with progress, we have destroyed those slave-raiding expeditions which have been fatal to commerce, and we have secured the permanent improvement of the country and the increase of the population. Now that is a statement which I believe applies universally to all the new acquisitions which we have made on the continent of Africa, and I cannot help thinking that it justifies even that large extension of territory which has been forced upon us."

**MONEY IS PAID.**  
Celebrated Dimond Case Finally Disposed of.

Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid: Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphreys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.

**The German Empress.** It is said, has a tea tray that was beaten out of an old Prussian halpenny, a teapot made of a German farthing and tiny cuns made from coins of the several German principalities.

# Vacuum OILS!

Comparative tests by Intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

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Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

**600 W. M. Cylinder Oil, Vacuoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.**

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

**Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.**  
Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.



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ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE  
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**RICHARDS & SCHOEN,**  
Who also carry the Most Complete line of  
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On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

**Richards & Schoen**  
—HILO, HAWAII—

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

**HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.**

**Special Manures Manufactured to Order.**  
The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**  
HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

**EX S. S. MIOWERA.**  
DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN LONDON,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

**'Three B' PIPES!**  
INCLUDING THE  
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**Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists,**  
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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Flieger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

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**DRY GOODS**

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Blankets, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

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Viennas and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Soller Hinges, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (16 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

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**Fine Horses and Cattle**

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

**For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.**

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scaly Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

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**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS**

From All Parts of the World.

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**Caution.**—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MARCH 12, 1897.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Ask the average citizen of this country whether Honolulu has any manufacturing industries, and in nine cases out of ten he will say that we have a few, but not enough to amount to anything. Ask the average citizen outside the country what Honolulu people do and he will say that they "raise sugar." In this issue of the Gazette is contained a general description of the manufacturing industries of this city—a demonstration that we have in our midst progressive, and, for the most part, prosperous individuals and corporations engaged in supplying to some extent the demand for manufactured products. In a country where sugar is king, coffee a healthy and growing prince and agricultural products in the ascendency generally, it cannot be said that our manufactures cut much figure in a comparative statement of our national industrial affairs. We have no forests and no mines, consequently the general disposition in years past has been to buy the manufactured products in the markets of the United States. This is the general custom at the present time; nevertheless, as our population and national wealth has increased we find the active Anglo-Saxon gradually feeling his way along the pathway of home production. In every department of this particular line of business the beginning has been made in a small way, and the measure of success rewarding the various ventures has been satisfactory.

One of the best features connected with the manufacturing now carried on here is that it calls for skilled workmen, and when men are brought to the country to fill positions with the various corporations, they come from the middle classes, and there is no question as to their influence and value as members of the body politic. That manufacturing, other than the preparation of our natural products for market, has an unprecedented future or that it offers unusual opportunities for investment we are not prepared to assert. Hawaii must always look to other countries for raw material, and the increase or decrease of manufacturing establishments will depend upon the character and size of our population. The development thus far has however kept pace with the steady growth of the country, the increase of population and larger production of its agricultural specialties.

## BRITISH EXPANSION.

The extracts which we reprint from Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Birmingham, are worth reading. It is a forcible argument in favor of the British policy of annexation. Mr. Chamberlain claims that which cannot be disputed, that, as a rule, British dominance is wise and just, and that it stands as the "trustee for civilization."

There is however a moral side to the question which is trouble some. What "right" have the British to do these things? The Americans did the same thing with the Mexicans and Indians. Henry Ward Beecher said their conduct "called for the vengeance of God." So, neither nation can take high ground about it. In these matters the most civilized nations are like pirates and to questions are asked. Here is the trouble of apologetic moral principles in the conduct of human affairs. It is the same vexed question which perplexed the old darky, "ching ching ching ching" and "occasions,"

when de Lord doant look around de corner." The bayonet moves in front of the cross. The "rights" of the weaker races are stricken down in the interests of trade. The morals of the whole business are in a dense fog. We, Americans, feel very solemn over British greed, and persuade ourselves that we could never be made parties to such wicked transaction. Gen. Porter, in his recollections of Gen. Grant, says that when Grant was a lieutenant, he once resolved to throw up his commission rather than join in the infamous invasion of Mexico by the American army.

At any rate, the fact remains that the subjection of a large part of the world by the British is really in the interests of human progress.

## MCKINLEY INAUGURAL

President McKinley's inaugural address, which is given in full in another column, is the sound, patriotic and conservative document which the people of the United States had reason to expect. One of the most noticeable features is the care with which he has avoided any reference to the mistakes of the past as the result of the shortcomings of any particular political party. He upbraids no one, but recognizes the failures of the previous administration as existing, and calls upon the citizens of the United States, irrespective of party lines and party prejudices, to set to work to better the present condition. In this particular feature he has put to shame some of his predecessors and set a good example for those who will come after him.

President McKinley touches lightly upon the monetary question, endorses international bimetallicism, suggests changes regarding paper currency and proposes a non-partisan investigation of the monetary system of the country, in order to take the question out of politics. The reference to the depression in business and the depleted treasury shows beyond question that President McKinley holds to his old principle that the taxation of foreign imports is the balm for all woes in national finance, as well as the financial condition of the individual citizen. He believes the farmer should have better returns for his labor, and argues that assistance given the manufacturer is direct assistance to the farmer. The lesson drawn from the election is that the farmer and manufacturer desire the creation of markets for their products, rather than legislation that deals directly with the size of the dollar they receive. In carrying out this principle the President advocates a return to the reciprocity policy of 1890, which will gain for the American producer special favors in foreign lands. This, from the American standpoint, is sound doctrine.

The question of foreign relations is handled very gingerly, and the general tenor of the remarks on this topic is one of "peace on earth, good will toward men." The arbitration treaty is endorsed in the strongest language, and the people of the United States are particularly urged to heed the counsels of the first President of the United States. The expression "We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptations of territorial aggression," is undoubtedly offered to allay the popular desire for a sympathetic war to free Cuba. The foes of Hawaiian annexation will probably seek to interpret this sentence as a blow to this country, but as the acquisition of Hawaiian territory calls for no war of conquest, there is nothing to suggest that President McKinley will seek to make light of the declarations of his party.

## JAPANESE MATTERS.

It was believed last year by the foreign residents of Japan that the new Cabinet, formed by

Count Matsukata, would not last long. Its policy was one opposed to that of Count Ito, who did so well during the war times of '94. "Opposition" in Japanese politics is not founded on political principle. It is rather a personal affair, and touches men and not measures. Count Okuma, on the 15th of January made a remarkable speech in the House of Representatives. He announced that "National policy must be fixed, unchanged and continuous, and the best method of diplomacy is to adhere strictly to the principles of international law. Diplomacy must be based on justice. The power of justice is great, for it is sure to enlist the sympathy of the whole world."

Here is a government which is "pagan," as the term is generally used, Christianity has no direct force in it. The people governed by it are in the depths of "heathenism." Yet within 30 years it places itself abreast of the most civilized white races, and tells the world that it accepts the very broadest principles of justice in its international affairs. Count Okuma alludes, also, to the great influence of the United States in the Venezuela matter. If any one suspects that the Government of Japan had at that time any designs about those Islands, he can see, in this speech, the very profound respect it has for the opinions of the Great Republic.

The Japanese Parliament shows, in its present session, the peculiar results of government without party issues. The various combinations against the Cabinet tumble to pieces. The members of the House deal with men, not measures. The spirit of the clan, so long dominant in the country, still rules in politics. The day for party issues has not come. Every member of the House feels like the Irishman: "I am agin the Government."

The new order of things in Japan has not reached the stage of party government or of political issues. We have the same condition here. Annexation is a settled policy, about which there is no issue. "Issues" will rise in Japan and in these Islands as soon as the political leaders have had time to find out the general drift of opinion and get it into definite shape.

The Japanese Government proposes to encourage a gold currency policy. It fixes the rate of silver at 32 to 1. This will be a very pretty experiment, and if carried out, will provide some valuable facts for the next presidential campaign in the United States. The effect of this policy will be seen here, on the wages of the Japanese laborer. At present he converts his monthly wages of \$13 in gold into \$25 in Japanese silver. Under the new order of things he will get only about \$18 for it. It is the \$25 in Japanese silver which makes these Islands the financial Paradise of the Japanese laborer. A reduction in the apparent value of silver will modify the desire for emigration.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

In the discussion of the immigration question now before the courts, the Japanese will do well not to be too rapid in their interpretation of the action of this Government. The assertion that the Government action has its foundation in prejudice and a desire to shut out Japanese is absolute bosh. To put the situation briefly, the question to be decided is whether the laws of this country are to be respected or violated over rough shod. The only reason why the Japanese feel the action of the Government is simply due to the fact that they are through commerce or marriage or both, connected with the United States.

Count Okuma, the Japanese have failed to appreciate the fact that in coming to the Hawaiian Islands as contract laborers, they as well as all other nationalities must

comply with the strict letter of the law.

Notwithstanding the contract labor system is distasteful and will sooner or later be wiped off our statute books, the fact still remains that it is there, that the Government must be recognized in labor importations, and whatever class, clan, race or faction attempts to make a broad interpretation of the law to suit their own purposes must abide by the results. Up to the present time the course of the Government has been simply to get the matter in such shape as to bring it before the legal authority of the land—the Supreme Court. The Government will abide by the decision of the Court and the Japanese must do the same if they expect to continue to be classed as law abiding citizens. The action of the Japanese in talking of indignation meetings is ill timed and ill advised and demonstrates that they either have no appreciation of the situation or are inclined to make trouble.

The Japanese have the same rights under our laws as the citizens of any other nation, but they ought distinctly to understand that they are not in any way exempt from the penalties following infraction of those laws. As a matter of fact they have howled before they are hurt. They must not consider that they are always in the right and the Government consequently in the wrong. It will be time for them to talk when the Court has completed its work. If the Japanese see fit to test the elasticity of our immigration laws they must endure the inconvenience of going through the Courts. Had Americans, English, Portuguese or Germans come here under the same circumstances as the last lot of Japanese they would have suffered the same fate. The laws of this Government must be and will be upheld. The law is no respecter of persons. It will be well for some of our Japanese citizens to paste these facts in their hats.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The statement made by our evening cotemporary, that "inwardly we can manage our home affairs with perfect ease," is simply a two-edged sword in the annexation business.

Probably the majority of the people of the United States, sympathized with us, after the revolution of '93, solely on the ground, that they believed that a small, conscientious band of men, were struggling, against great odds, to establish Anglo-Saxon institutions here, in fact, and not in name. This belief created a wave of sympathy which rose, and rushed through the corridors of the Capitol, in Washington, in February, 1893, and nearly carried annexation to the Union, on its crest.

But this wave has receded somewhat. Any observer, at the American political centres knows it. For the last two years, too many of these warm friends have been saying: "You do not need our help any longer; you can stand alone; you have fully demonstrated your ability to permanently maintain order and peace. The majority of Americans do not today care a snap about commercial relations. We have tried in these columns to give the reasons for it. There is nothing which Mr. Thurston and his friends dread so much as this falling tide of sympathy due as we have said, to the belief that the crisis has passed and the feeble infant of '93 is now a stalwart, and needs no aid, and that our cotemporary's statement that "we are perfectly capable of taking care of ourselves," releases them from the duty of sympathy, and active political aid.

Mr. John W. Foster, a statesman of considerable experience took, with much emphasis, Mr. Thurston's view of the case.

The question of local self gov-

ernment must be discussed under the light of the last census. That discussion has not even been opened. Like wise and farseeing ostriches, we have buried our heads in the sand.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

The immigration bill passed by the American Congress, vetoed by President Cleveland, and now passed over his veto by the House, and not yet, by the Senate, is, in a general way, opposed to our plan of annexation.

The intention of the bill is to exclude from the United States, ignorant and "undesirable" people. It is perfectly well understood that "undesirable" people include all those who will work at cheaper wages than the American workmen, and those who will compete with American laborers. The Asiatics are distinctly within the prescribed class.

To exclude all these undesirable people from the United States, and at the same time, annex our islands in which they largely outnumber the whites, would be rather an inconsistent act. We are putting the case in bold relief. It is the way our enemies are putting it.

It does not follow that Congress will consent to take this view of it. Congress does queer things. All depends upon the power of the far seeing statesmen of America, to control the immediate action of Congress. These men see that forces are steadily working which may prevent the Americans from obtaining peaceable control of the islands. We mean the power of colonization, working silently and slowly towards the local domination of some race here, which will refuse to be controlled by the Americans; a force against which the local self-government power of the Anglo-Saxon race, will be as a feather against a wind storm.

If these statesmen prevail, as we hope they will, the inconsistency of excluding a class, by prohibitory immigration laws, and at the same time, taking in the same class by annexation treaty will be designated as emergency legislation. It is not uncommon. Legislators do not hesitate to say, when charged with inconsistency, "what are you going to do about it?"

The short-sightedness of some of our citizens in dealing with the newspaper men of this city is something remarkable. Were there less of the "missionary" spirit among the newspapers and more of the American force which demands that the public, through the press, shall be represented in matters of public importance, many of our citizens placed in authority would be handled without gloves. In the official investigation of the Japanese at the quarantine station last evening representatives of the press were not allowed to be present but were promised that they would be informed as to the result of the evening's business. If the men connected with the representative papers of this city were beach combers and barroom loafers we would not be surprised at this action; if the Japanese question were not one in which the people are interested in every minute detail we would not resent the thrust to one side. Under the circumstances, however, we feel that the press have ample reason to raise their voice in strong protest.

Some Episcopalians in Philadelphia have placed in one of their churches a picture of "St. Charles, the Martyr." This exalted fool was suddenly caught in the belting of the whirling political machinery of his times, and his head was taken off. But even in his evil deeds and bad example some people discover virtue, and the means of improving their own imperfect souls. We once planted a rose vine over the buried carcass of a dead mule. There came a won-

derful profusion of sweet scented roses. A little child asked: "How can a dead mule make such beautiful flowers?" "That," said the scientist "is the miracle, which we see with our own eyes but cannot explain." The unsavory memory of Charles I, by a sudden transformation of moral evolution, feeds and enriches the religious thought of some doubting souls. Let us hope that the equally unsavory memory of some dead pirate, or villain, will, by the same process, enrich the soul of the government, with the beautiful thought, that the development of the Horticultural Station on the side of Punch-bowl, is a necessity in these critical times.

The Kona Echo, the most recent addition to the newspapers of Hawaii is a good demonstration of the ability and determination of "Young Japan" to dip into all lines of business. So far the Echo is a curiosity. Its composition and press work are done entirely by hand and the reader has an opportunity to study the character of the editor's penmanship as well as his ideas. In fact it brings back the days when Honolulu's only newspaper was a bulletin posted up in prominent places about town. One portion of the paper is devoted to readers of English and the latter part to the Japanese. Should the subjects of Japan residing here increase in numbers at the present rate there is no telling when English newspapers will follow the example of the Kona Echo editors and publish a Japanese edition.

The New York Observer, speaking of the devil, says: "While we are told to hate evil, we are nowhere told to hate the evil one. This may be rather a nice distinction to make, but it seems to be reasonable to suppose that we are not to entertain vindictive feelings even towards the rascally old serpent who enticed our first parents to sin." Is the Observer the most conservative of the religious papers, becoming "unsound?" The devil has been cordially hated for some centuries, and this hatred has been a solace and consolation to many who do their best work under the inspiration of hatred. If there is to be a change of theological basis, let it be done slowly. Rude shocks produce skepticism.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, will reward anyone giving information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing the Advertiser from any place of delivery.

## Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

## Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

## From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Hood's Pills. Do not purchase from cheap agents. All druggists, etc.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents



## IN MASS MEETING

About 300 Japanese Meet and Discuss Matters.

## RECOMMEND PACIFIC MEASURES

Will Abide by Decision of Supreme Court.

One Man Becomes Personal and is Bounced—Good Treatment at Quarantine Station.

The Japanese seem to be genuinely aroused over the action of the Government regarding the quarantine affair. As intimated in yesterday's Advertiser the mass meeting was held last night in the hall over W. S. Luce's auction rooms corner of Queen and Fort streets. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and an hour before the time announced Japanese began crowding around the doorway.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. Shiozawa, chairman of the meeting stepped on the stage and was received with considerable applause. After bowing his acknowledgements, Mr. Shiozawa said:

"I wish to say to you, my friends, that you were called together for the purpose of expressing yourselves upon the action of the Government regarding the men at quarantine station. But I must inform you that I have been requested by our attorneys, Messrs. Kinney and Ballou, to await the decision of the Court before expressing any opinion on the matter. As law-abiding citizens we will abide by the decision of the judges, and await that decision before saying more. So far as I am concerned the meeting is now adjourned but if there is anyone in the audience who wishes to speak he is liberty to do so."

Mr. Takino, a Japanese minister of the Gospel, who was located in California several years but who has recently been living in Japan advanced to the stage and was introduced by Mr. Shiozawa. After taking a copious draught of something from a pitcher the gentleman said:

"I came here with the passengers on the Shishiu Maru and was landed at Quarantine. To you who have friends there, I wish to say—they are all right. During the investigation by a corpulent gentleman and one who wore whiskers on the side of his face we were treated with the greatest cordiality. Each passenger was questioned regarding his money and had plenty of time to answer all the question put to him and these were put down by a clerk. We had plenty to eat and the food is good. I came here to preach the gospel to Christian Japanese and I am interested in you all. With that interest in my heart I wish to advise you to wait until the case is decided before expressing your opinion."

The next gentleman to volunteer his services was one whose business interests were evidently affected by the difficulty. His patriotism did not seem to have been touched in any way. He was recognized directly he stepped alongside the center table and received a generous applause from a number of people in the audience. The man is a hotel keeper, and it was suggested by Interpreter Doyle that the claqueurs were bouncers in arrears. But this was not correct. Before the hotel man opened his mouth to speak, he gave the impression, by his attitude, that he was there to speak a piece even if it landed him in jail. He spoke his little piece and was then landed on the stairs leading to the street. He said, in part, before he was landed:

"Gentlemen and Lady—I come here tonight to tell you my troubles. I keep a large and elegant hotel in this city, and have among my guests retired Japanese laborers who stop in Honolulu on root to their native heathens and heathers. It happened that about 20 of these tourists came to my hotel and stopped, intending to leave anon by the Shishiu-Mar, because that steamer would take them to Japan cheaper than the China. Things were progressing finely, and mine was a happy household where boarders were taken in. As the time for the sailing of the Shishiu-Mar arrived and she seemed not to be able to go, consternation arose, and my boarders became restless, and finally decided to go by the China. They departed, and as the fare on that steamer was higher than on the Shishiu-Mar, not one was able to liquidate in full. I find that I am out on board bills and extras something like 17 yen on the lot, and I lay the cause of my trouble to you, sir (pointing to Shiozawa), and to that man there."

The audience looked at Chester Doyle and Chester blushed, and wanted to interview him, but Furnya held him back. A Japanese in the rear of Chester was on to the direction which finger of scorn pointed. He rose as one man and told the speaker he was preparing. The hotel man said he was another, and the fellow in the audience reached for him in two jumps, and then there was a clineh. Shiozawa tried to separate them, but failed. Then he adopted heroic measures by taking him by the collar with one hand and the waistband of his trousers with the other and removed him from the stage. From there the hotel man was lifted to the stairway.

Stepping to the footlights, Mr. Shiozawa said "Gentlemen" The dignity of this assembly must be preserved."

When the excitement had subsided Susumagoro, a photographer, said he would like to take a full out of some-

body, and stepped to the footlights. He told how the Japanese had left their comfortable homes in Japan, where they were earning five yen a month, working many hours a day, to take positions in a country where they only got \$13 a month, and didn't have to work Sundays.

"But, thank goodness, we are able to point with pride at this glorious climate of Hawaii and say with emotions swelling in our breasts: 'We made you what you are and you belong to us.'"

He said: "You can travel all over the islands, but nowhere can you go but you will find H. I. J. M.'s subjects working in the cane fields, in the homes of the rich or in the banking houses and offices in the city. But I digress. We came not here tonight to raise Cain, but to reason with one another. We are law-abiding citizens, and we respect the courts and judges here. We must wait for the decision to be rendered. Upon that we pin our faith, and not until that is rendered can we say whether we are to be respected or abused. From what the Japanese have done in this country I am inclined to believe we are entitled to the ownership of it, but we will wait for the judge's decision. Everything he says in this country goes, and there you are. A man-of-war may have been sent for and may arrive, but until it gets here we are not in it. Stand by each other and obey the laws of Hawaii, and if the law is against you, try arbitration."

Chairman Shiozawa announced, that the gentleman left the platform, that as the extemporaneous speakers were all through he would decide the affair a draw. They would wait now until the court had finished. After that, no matter the result they would hold another meeting.

There were about 300 Japanese, including one woman, and a number of white people present.

## NOTED VISITORS.

Philanthropist and Owner of Valuable Capt. Kidd Relic.

Two noted women through passengers on the China, visited this city yesterday. One of them is Mrs. Osborne, who contributed \$150,000 to the building of a dormitory for Yale College. The other is Mrs. Hobson, who is a sister-in-law of ex-Vice-President Morton. She is a lineal descendant of Col. Gardiner, the owner in remote days of Gardiner's island in Long Island Sound.

When Capt. Kidd, the celebrated pirate, reached Long Island Sound, he anchored near this island. He went ashore, and demanded provisions, as he was afraid to sail westward towards New York city. Col. Gardiner gave him provisions and water. After remaining near the island for several days, he sailed. On the eve of sailing, he presented to Col. Gardiner, several articles, one of which was a piece of cloth of gold of rare workmanship. This article is now in the possession of Mrs. Hobson, and she exhibits it to friends in her residence in Washington city.

## FOREIGN BORN PARENTS.

Census Returns Giving Detail of Hawaiian-Born Foreigners.

Following is the census return showing the number of Hawaiian-born citizens whose parents were both of foreign birth.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Americans	401	419	820
British	352	360	712
Germans	252	268	520
French	10	16	26
Norwegians	71	91	162
Portuguese	3,506	3,333	6,839
Japanese	1,054	1,024	2,078
Chinese	1,204	1,030	2,234
S. S. Islanders	21	25	46
Other Nat'lities	27	89	116
Total	7,058	6,675	13,733

## To Register Votes.

President Dole has appointed the following persons as members of the Boards of Registration:

Island of Oahu—Henry Davis, Chairman; Joseph M. Camara, Robert Hoapili Baker.  
Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Island of Hawaii—Erdman D. Baldwin, Chairman; Harry Rycroft, Henry J. Lyman.  
Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii—Henry H. Renton, Chairman; J. K. Nahale, William P. McDougall.  
Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe—F. W. Hardy, Chairman; A. N. Keppel, Henry A. Baldwin.  
Kauai and Niihau—George H. Fairchild, Chairman; Henry Peters and William H. Rice, Jr.

## Cooper-McGrew Nuptials.

The invitations are out for the Cooper-McGrew nuptials. Following is the form: "Dr. and Mrs. John S. McGrew request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Christie, to Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper, on Wednesday evening, March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at half after seven o'clock, in Saint Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands."

The reception is set for 8 o'clock.

## Japanese Interested.

According to the Japan Daily Advertiser the Kokumin says that the Japanese Government has decided to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Government to ask the latter to take steps for the removal of the restrictions with regard to the number of Japanese emigrants who are allowed to land there. It appears that a limit is placed on the number of Japanese emigrants, while there is none on Chinese laborers.

## Japanese in Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Brazilian press is unanimous in opposing Japanese immigration. The number of Japanese who settled in Brazil in 1896 was much smaller than in 1895.

## THEY TALK SCHOOL

Regular Meeting of Commissioners of Education.

## AN APPLICATION EXTRAORDINARY

Amusing Letter from St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Bowen Tells of His Visit to Armstrong Smith's School—Unpretentious Medicine Chest.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon there were present the following: Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Professor Alexander and Mr. W. A. Bowen. On account of the absence of President Cooper in the Supreme Court, Professor Alexander took the chair as president. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted. The Teachers' Committee recommended the appointment of Mrs. Amala as assistant school teacher at Hokena. Recommendation adopted.

A letter of acceptance from Mr. H. Z. Austin, the position to which he was appointed at the last meeting of the Board, was read.

An eight page letter from a young lady in St. Joseph, Mo., was read by Prof. Alexander. In this the applicant for a position as teacher in some one of the schools of the Republic of Hawaii, asked for all the information that the secretary and members of the Board might be able to gather. She had heard of the teachers out here getting \$150 a month and was most desirous of having such money. She described her physical condition and appearance, enumerated her capabilities and early and later accomplishments and told of how she had at one time made up her mind to be a nurse in a hospital but found the scene behind the curtain not quite as enticing as the representations that had been made to her, all this helping toward prejudicing her in favor of the life of a school teacher.

Mr. Scott made a short report on improvements made in various schools of the city and especially in the Practice school.

Professor Alexander reported that the school lot at Waipio, Ewa, had been rediscovered. Mr. C. A. Brown was desirous of obtaining a lease of the place. It was made and carried that the matter be referred to Minister Cooper.

Mr. Bowen told of his visit to Armstrong Smith's school on Wednesday in company with some of his friends from the States. Mr. Bowen said that he could not speak too highly of the excellent work done along the line of music. The tonic sol fa system was perfectly familiar to the children and their manner of singing was easy and accurate. Mr. Bowen then told of a certain little medicine chest which Mr. Armstrong Smith kept in his room at all times for the cure of various ills that from time to time beset the children and of the very good effect that the various medicines therein contained had had upon the children. In the following language Mr. Bowen told of the mysterious chest:

"The chest I speak of is something original with Mr. Smith and I am sure when you hear of its qualities you will agree that it is something that should have been introduced a long time ago. It is a small box containing a lot of differently colored bottles, in which, in turn, small pieces of candy had been put. These bottles are labeled: 'Badness,' 'Laziness,' 'Bad Words,' and the other tricks and habits that are common to a certain portion of the school children all over the world. If a teacher reports to the principal that a pupil has been guilty of any one of these misdemeanors, he is taken before the principal, his case diagnosed and the proper medicine prescribed. This having been done, the patient is given a dose, his school duties are sus-

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

ended for the day, and he must sit until his disease is wholly cured. The teacher goes to the pupil a dozen or 15 times a day and inquires into his or her state of health. The medicine has its effect, and before the day is at an end the disease is cured. It has come to such a point that although the 'medicine' administered is nothing more than candy, the pupils who have used it come to hate it like so much poison. Since the inauguration of the medicine chest scheme some time ago only about eight have partaken of its bitter-sweet medicine."

In closing his remarks Mr. Bowen spoke of the excellent work that Mr. Armstrong Smith was doing among the children, and of how the man had thrown his whole soul into the work. Continually he was thinking up something new for the advancement in education of the children in his charge. No one had ever succeeded better than Mr. Armstrong Smith in the school work of the city and the country.

Just at this point Minister Cooper, having finished his work in the Supreme Court, came in and took his seat at the head of the table. He expressed himself as being very much gratified at the way that the work had gone on. After asking a few questions as to what had been done during the afternoon, he declared the meeting adjourned on motion made by Mr. Bowen.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

## Sugar 34.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and Ayer's pills aid digestion. Hollister Drug Company.

Senior Don Antonio Benitez, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington is a passenger on the China.

The baseball men are getting into form. The Makiki ball grounds are occupied with practicing teams every afternoon.

The Gazette-(12 pages, semi-weekly) was issued this morning in time for the outgoing foreign and local mails. Copies at newsdealers.

Water has been struck at a depth of 300 feet at Waipio on the Oahu Plantation. Mr. James McCandless thinks a good flow will be reached at 400 feet.

A Chicago newspaper man is an applicant for the position now filled by Ellis Mills. As he has the Kohlsaat Times-Herald push behind him he will probably get the place.

Among the arrivals from San Francisco on the China yesterday were Mr. H. A. Isenberg and bride who will make their home here; George R. Carter, home from a business trip and Mrs. Allan Herbert.

A petition was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by James B. Castle by H. E. Cooper, Attorney General ad interim, to dismiss the petition filed

**COTTON AMERICAN** cotton goods are as fine **DRESS** goods today as the best **French** were ten years ago. England and Scotland must work and look to their laurels if they would stand supreme. A big assortment arrived by the Australia, were opened on Friday but won't last the week.

Lawns, lappets, lace-effects and Etamine weaves predominate, with plenty of plain-color lawns to line the open-mesh stuffs.



## THIN PRINTED GOODS.

## AT 10C. A YARD---

Jaconet Duchesse, Printed Organdie, Gaze Lattice, Lariso Leno, Cordele Marquise, Printed Jaconet.

## AT 12 1/2C. A YARD---

Gaze Cordonnnet, Tamis Cloth, Mimosa Dimity, Madras Lace Jaconas.

## AT 15C. A YARD---

Point d'Alencon, Eschelle Lace Dimity, Lappet Mulls, Mechlin Lace Mull.

## AT 20C. A YARD---

Corded Mulls, Aberfoyle Tieulaine, Figured Lawn, Brandenburg, Figured Dimities, Tambour Fantaisies.

## AT 30C. A YARD---

Figured Lawns, Figured Dimities, Suitable for Evening Dress, Turkish Towels, 200 dozen: fine quality, from 10c. to 75 c. each.

## B. F. Ehlers &amp; Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

## 40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

by Kaku et al. and to quash the writ of habeas corpus issued upon their petition.

Copies of the New Hawaiian Cook Book are now on sale at the Woman's Exchange. Copies may also be obtained at the meeting of the Ladies' Society Thursday morning.

The manager of Heela plantation had one of his fingers injured in the machinery at that place Monday, and was forced to come to town to have it dressed. He returned the same day.

On the morning of Feb. 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain, and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. Moreaux, Luyven, Minn. Sold all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## LEWIS &amp; CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

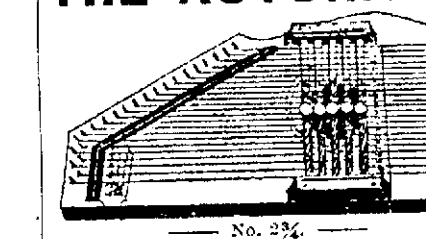
## LEWIS &amp; CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

## What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

## THE AUTOHARP.



No. 22.

## A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thalton, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat pasteboard boxes which serve as cases.

No. 22, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

## WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

## W. C. ACHI &amp; CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell property on reasonable commissions.

Office: No. 10 West King Street.

## TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

S. S. KANAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 9 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kauai and Laysan the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday Mar. 10 Tuesday Aug. 10  
Friday Mar. 20 Friday Aug. 20  
Tuesday Apr. 6 Tuesday Sep. 31  
Friday Apr. 16 Friday Sep. 10  
Tuesday Apr. 27 Tuesday Sep. 21  
Friday May 7 Friday Sep. 21  
Tuesday May 18 Tuesday Oct. 12  
Friday May 28 Friday Oct. 22  
Tuesday June 18 Tuesday Nov. 2  
Friday June 28 Friday Nov. 12  
Tuesday July 9 Tuesday Nov. 23  
Friday July 20 Friday Dec. 3  
Tuesday July 30 Tuesday Dec. 14  
Friday Aug. 10 Friday Dec. 23

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked \*.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Mahukona and Kaula the same day; Makena, Maui, Bay and Makena the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday Mar. 23 Tuesday Aug. 17  
Friday Apr. 2 Friday Aug. 27  
Tuesday Apr. 13 Tuesday Sep. 7  
Friday Apr. 23 Friday Sep. 17  
Tuesday May 4 Tuesday Sep. 28  
Friday May 14 Friday Oct. 8  
Tuesday May 25 Tuesday Oct. 19  
Friday June 4 Friday Oct. 29  
Tuesday June 15 Tuesday Nov. 9  
Friday June 25 Friday Nov. 19  
Tuesday July 6 Tuesday Nov. 30  
Friday July 16 Friday Dec. 10  
Tuesday July 27 Tuesday Dec. 21  
Friday Aug. 6 Friday Dec. 21

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. The company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WILBY, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates:

Arrive at Honolulu.	Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.
1897.	1897.
On or about	On or about

Miowera ..Mch 16 Rio Janeiro..Mar 23  
Belgie ..Mch 20 Warrimoo ..Mar 24  
Australia ..Mch 30 Monowal ..Apr 1  
Coptic ..Apr 8 Gaelic ..Apr 3  
Mariposa ..Apr 8 Australia ..Apr 7  
Warrimoo ..Apr 16 Doric ..Apr 3  
Rio Janeiro..Apr 17 Miowera ..Apr 24  
Australia ..Apr 27 Alameda ..Apr 29  
Monowal ..May 6 China ..May 4  
Peking ..May 8 Australia ..May 5  
Miowera ..May 16 Peru ..May 23  
Doric ..May 15 Warrimoo ..May 24  
Australia ..May 25 Mariposa ..May 27  
Alameda ..Jun 3 Coptic ..Jun 1  
Belgie ..Jun 5 Australia ..Jun 2  
Peru ..Jun 15 Gaelic ..Jun 20  
Warrimoo ..Jun 16 Monowal ..Jun 24  
Australia ..Jun 22 Miowera ..Jun 24  
Peking ..Jun 26 Australia ..Jun 29

Australia ..Jun 30

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

## ALEXANDER &amp; BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Nuuanu" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about June 1st, 1897.

For particulars call or address

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,



MORE CABLE TALK

Workings of Present System in Japan.

YOKOHAMA IS DISSATISFIED

Reuter's Agent Proposes New Contract.

Japan Lies Outside Circle of Telegraphic Communication of World.

Apropos of the Pacific cable scheme for supplying news to the far East, the Japan Mail, in its issue of Feb. 24, presents some facts showing the value of the present system to Yokohama. The article in the Mail on the subject is occasioned by a circular issued by the agent of Reuter's Telegram Company on the expiration of the contracts entered into with the Gazette and the Mail. The proposition in the circular is that should sufficient private support, at \$100 per annum for each subscriber, be forthcoming, new arrangements could be made for supplying telegraphic news of the chief events of the world. By the new arrangements, each subscriber would receive private information of all the events prior to their appearance in the papers. The Mail says that during the past year the public has received telegrams from Shanghai, representing an outlay of 600 yen monthly. Of that amount 400 yen was paid by the Japan Gazette, the Japan Herald, and various subscribers, and 200 yen by the Japan Mail. We ourselves never believed in the wisdom of the arrangement. Japan lies outside the circle of telegraphic facilities. It costs four times as much to have a message wired from Shanghai to Yokohama as it costs Shanghai to procure the same message from Hongkong. Shanghai, in short, lies at the end of a chain of stations—Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, etc.—each of which contributes to defray the expense of transmitting a commonly useful telegram from London, and all have the advantage of a special press rate. One obvious result is that these places receive from Europe items of news not too dear at six pence a word. When, however, Yokohama is invited to pay two shillings a word for the same intelligence, sent across from Shanghai, the question whether corresponding value is obtained for the quadrupled charge becomes well worth considering. The experience of the past twelve months seems sufficient to furnish an answer. Has the community received a fair equivalent, or anything like a fair equivalent, for the heavy outlay involved? Of course Reuter's Agents in Shanghai and Yokohama have spared no pains in performing the service, but the point is that the material available for transmission to Yokohama was, in great part, not worth the cost of transmitting it. So long as the present scale of rates remains unchanged, the sensible plan, we venture to think, is to procure the cream only of the Shanghai telegrams. If the whole of the telegraphic news received there from London were forwarded to Japan, the expense would be about a thousand yen monthly. Yokohama has, therefore, been getting six-tenths of the service approximately, during the past year, and has been paying for it nearly two and a half times as much as Shanghai pays for the whole. A careful examination of the telegrams received here under the arrangement just terminated, shows, we think, that, on the most favorable estimate, not one half of them were worth what they cost. Now that fresh subscriptions are invited, these facts ought to be taken into consideration.

McNEILL NOT GUILTY. Skipper of the Barkentine S. G. Wilder Exonerated.

The case of Captain McNeill of the barkentine S. G. Wilder, charged with cruelty to animals, came up in the Police Court yesterday morning. Defendant plead not guilty. J. Macdonald the owner of the horses told of the shipment of the same from San Francisco, of the fact that Captain McNeill had charge of them, that one of the two injured ones had to be shot on account of injuries sustained through contract with the stalls, these being too small. Witness testified that the injuries could have been prevented. The horses in the next stalls were smaller and were not injured at all. Captain McNeill had admitted to him that the stalls were imperfectly built. When he put the horses aboard he explained that he had the stalls lengthened so that there would be no chafing. The case was then adjourned.

arrival of the Wilder. One was a perfect mass of sores and the other was so badly injured as to be unable to walk. Captain McNeill. On the morning of leaving San Francisco my attention was called to the fact that the stalls were too short so I made them 15 inches longer than the usual stalls. Rough weather caused the chafing of the horses for three successive days before leaving. Cross-examined—Lengthened stalls just after got to sea. Have brought down horses for the last 20 years but none have been so badly chafed. The weather was very bad and I had to look after my ship. Did all I could to alleviate the suffering of the animals. A Stewart testified to about the same story as Captain McNeill, taking all blame from his shoulders. Judge De La Vergne found defendant not guilty and discharged him.

COFFEE ON HAWAII

Meeting of the Planters Association at Hilo.

Needs of the Planters Discussed—Coffee Cleaning Plant May Be Erected.

The Hawaiian Coffee Planters' Association met in Firemen's Hall last Saturday evening and there was a good attendance, and the purposes of these meetings were freely entered upon, says the Hilo Tribune of March 6th. President Grossman was in the chair and A. M. Wilson secretary. After the preliminaries, business and reports were disposed of, a lively exchange of ideas as to pruning, topping and planting followed, and so varied were the recommendations, so many different conditions and effects resulting that the Tribune scribe could not keep track of them, which is very regrettable. A number agreed that cultivation and enriching the soil produced more vigorous trees, and vigorous trees were not materially influenced by red spider and kindred parasites that flourish upon weaker stock. The planting of trees for windbreaks should be done with care, for such greedy feeders as the banana flourished at the expense of the neighboring coffee trees. It was evident that cultivation of the soil is gaining in favor, for all who are doing it see a vast improvement in their trees. The sweetening of the soil by turning it up to the sun, free and friable, turning under the sods, is taking the place of the littered field wherever it is possible to do so. Drainage of fields was recommended wherever practical, as it was another means by percolation of sweetening the land, in preference to evaporation by the sun. Forking the soil around the trees where the cultivator had not reached was advocated, and particularly is this desirable in those fields where no cultivation was carried on, owing to the surface being covered by logs and limbs. It has been observed in Oahu that the red spider confined his operation to trees only under two years and a half old, and when that age was passed the trees seemed to enjoy immunity from this pest. One planter, whose opinions are held in great esteem, who holds that extensive cultivation is most essential to success, warned his listeners that disturbing or tearing the roots worked an injury to the trees and did not seem to be able to suggest how cultivation of the land and avoidance of the roots was to be accomplished. [Note: This same difficulty has been experienced in California, where irrigation was in vogue, and at first too much water was used, which resulted in the tree roots confining themselves to the surface soils. Deeper ditches were tried with success, and a systematic pruning of roots of all trees at time of planting. It is recognized to be a fact that the shape of a tree can be largely influenced or controlled by the manner and method of root pruning, and in wet districts where the tendency of trees were toward surface roots the custom is to prune off the laterals and give care to the setting downward of the tap root. Drainage is also of great value, as it will lower the moisture and the roots will inhabit lower levels, and then cultivation of the land does not threaten the life of the roots.] A discussion as to results in planting out nursery followed, and a great variety of experiences were offered, and every known seed had proven good and bad, which seemed to mean that the condition of the seed must be carefully looked after. There seems to be no particular season best adapted for planting seed, as it grows immediately and flourishes continuously. It is recommended that holding the land should be done sometime in advance of setting out the trees, that the proper chemical changes in the soil be accomplished before tamping back the filling soils. "What are we going to do with our coffee?" was asked. "Who is going to clean it and market it?" It was reported that the Hilo Electric Light Company had changed their plans about putting up a cleaning plant, but would be pleased to furnish power for the same. It was evident that there has been considerable debate on the outside of this meeting on this question, for the suggestion that the association should build its own cleaning plant was greeted with applause, and inquiry brought out the fact that a plant complete in every respect could be erected for \$3,500 and one that could handle the crop of all time to come would cost \$6,000. This fact brought a motion up that committee of five members be appointed to examine into the feasibility of forming a \$6,000 company, from among the members of the association, and if a majority of the members agreed, to proceed to form a company. The committee was then appointed on this

committee to report at the next meeting to be called by the chair. Mr. C. L. Wight as president of the Wilder Steamship Company, requested the coffee growers present to furnish him with two-pound samples of their coffee for exhibition in Honolulu, and also for the purpose of sending them abroad for testing to aid in establishing a demand and grade for Hawaiian coffees, which were freely promised, and doubtless will be forthcoming. The Tribune will offer to forward these samples if they are sent in on the stages, and attend to the shipping by steamer of the same to their destination. The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gambleson, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner. Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gambleson, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canario, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhardt, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Watakea Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

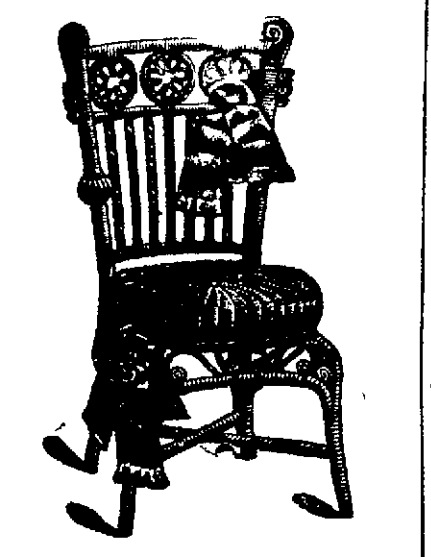
THE MAN WHO KNOWS THE ROAD.

He drives directly home, even in dark nights, does the man who knows the road. The over-hanging gloom, the deceptive shadows, the uncertain sounds, don't bother him. He can feel the ground under his wagon wheels, and the "lay of the land" is open to him as at clear noontide. It is the stranger in those parts who is confused and befuddled, who knocks people up to ask questions, who finally lodges in the ditch. Where to go, and how to get there; what to do, and how to do it—why, the man who knows that comes to the front everywhere and always. But the opposite—the waste of time, money, power, health, &c., in blind experiments, how disheartening and disastrous it is! Take an illustration of this sort, and you will see how it fits in a minute. "In the spring of 1892," says a lady who lives down near the east coast, "I began to feel ill. I had a poor appetite, and after everything I ate, no matter how simple it was, I was seized with great pain across the chest and around the sides. I was frequently sick, vomiting a sour, bitter fluid. I was almost afraid to eat, and my food gave me no strength. In this state I continued now a bit better, and then worse until December, 1893, when I became very ill. I got so weak I could hardly bear the weight of my body on my feet. I tried this and I tried that—all kinds of medicines I heard of, but none of them gave me any relief. "In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mother Seigel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Cleveland Jessingham, Briggs, Lincs, April 30th 1895. "In the early part of 1875," writes another, "my health began to fail me. I felt low and weak, and lost all power and disposition to exert myself. After every meal I had pain in the chest and all over me. I felt so tight around the waist that it seemed as though something was holding me. I was much troubled with a sickening wind coming up from my stomach; and now and then I belched up a sour fluid that bit my throat and half choked me. Then, too, I had attacks of spasms, which gave me intense pain. I got about my work slowly and in much distress, and grew gradually weaker and more despondent in mind. I tried all the various medicines I could hear of that might possibly be good for me, but none of them were of any avail. "After five tedious years of suffering, my daughter, who is in service in London, wrote me of the benefit her mistress had derived from the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup when troubled much as I was. I replied, and my daughter sent me two bottles of the Syrup, and after having taken it, I felt quite like a new woman. I had no pain after eating, and was in better health than I had been in since I was first taken ill. From that time onwards my health was good and if I all anything temporarily, as the best of us will, a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup put me right. I have told many persons of what this now celebrated remedy did for me, and am willing you should publish my statement if you desire to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Knight, near the Church, Penny Compton, Leamington, September 27th, 1895. By looking back to the italicized words in these letters the reader will catch my point on the instant. Both these ladies, not knowing the true remedy for their disease (indigestion and dyspepsia), blindly experimented with anything they could get hold of. Under like circumstances we all do the same. When one doesn't know the road he is almost certain to blunder and stumble; and he can't know until he learns. Now, in all ailments of the digestion, with the local symptoms which proceed from it, Mother Seigel's Syrup is, so to put it, the right road. Follow it faithfully, and you are fairly sure to bring up in the pleasant shelter of good health. Knowing this direct your neighbors.

Wicker FURNITURE

Is well adapted to this climate because it is cool. No establishment in Honolulu has such a stock of this ware as we carry, and the quality is good.

Rockers, Straight Back



and Easies.

Our prices for these goods have never been equalled and we defy competition. We have our usual large assortment of high class oak and other hard wood chairs --carved and finely polished.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers. KING AND THEL ETS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring. THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment. Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee. Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4481-3m 1820-3m

A Talk About Implements.

HAVING a stock of goods scattered about in two or three warehouses is a practical illustration of putting a light under a bushel and expecting the public to see the glare. The change we have recently made in this respect has already had its effect. The superior quality of the goods we have been obliged to keep in out-of-the-way places are now in position in the mammoth show rooms of the building formerly occupied by H. W. Schmidt & Sons, on Fort street, mauka of our store. They are arranged in a systematic manner and the sun has a chance to shine on them. Two floors, having several thousand square feet of space, are filled with goods and in a convenient manner for inspection.

Our friends the plantation managers may now inspect plantation implements without falling over them in their efforts to see their exclusive merits of superiority.

On the first floor is an assortment of the Hendry Breaker, than which no better plow has ever been introduced here; Rice Plows, all sizes—side-hill and subsoils; Cultivators, especially adapted to the wants of coffee growers; Deere Sulky Disc Plows; Avery Sugar Land Cultivators and Stubble Diggers, and Aspinwall's Potato Planters.

On the second floor there are sewing machines, wheelbarrows, step ladders. Then there are parts to the various plows and machinery carried by us, axmotors, rope, and everything else necessary on plantations.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

HAWAIIAN PLANTERS' MONTHLY.

E. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for February, 1897.

Notes on Current Topics. Voluntary Labor Contracts. Young Cane Seedlings. Industrial Prospects of Fiji. A Planter's Views on the Sugar Crop. Successful Experiment in Greensowing with Lupines. Prof. Albert Koebele and His Work. Report of the Entomologist of the Hawaiian Government. Farming in Waimea, Hawaii. Nitrate-producing Plants. Sugar Industry of Hawaii. Molasses Going Out. Coffee in Hawaii. H. B. Oxnard on Sugar.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets. TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne. Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cuts, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d., by all chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 83 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W.C.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer. 212 KING ST. TEL. 119. Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice. New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.







# WAS FOUND DEAD

Alex. Gray, a Consumptive, Shoots Himself.

Deed Committed With Parlor Rifle. Found Lying in Couch House.

Alexander Gray, a young man 26 years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth, sometime between 9 o'clock and midnight last night.

Deceased was an engineer by profession, but has been too ill from consumption for two years past to do any work. During most of that time he has lived with his uncle, William Auld, at Palama. His father, George Gray, who at one time was manager for Alexander Cleghorn, is the young man's father.

Deceased was in rather better spirits than usual yesterday, and retired about 9 p. m. At midnight one of the members of Mr. Auld's family had occasion to get up to administer toothache drops to a boy who was suffering. To get the medicine it was necessary to pass through Gray's room. It was found empty, and his night dress was on a chair. At the same time it was noticed that a 32-caliber parlor rifle was missing from the room.

Other members of the family were called, and suspicion that something was wrong dawned upon them. George Lucas, clerk of the Supreme Court, and a relative of Mr. Auld's, was telephoned to, and he came out and joined the search through the yard. The man's slippers were found near the couch house, and Mr. Lucas pursued his search into the carriage house, and there found the body fully dressed, and with the rifle at his side. He had fastened a string to the trigger and put his foot through the loop. The ball had passed through the roof of the mouth, evidently resulting in instant death.

Deceased was an inmate of Queen's Hospital for a time, but was discharged as incurable. He then went to Niu with Mr. Auld, but deriving no benefit returned to town and placed himself in the hands of a Chinese herb doctor, but got no relief. Lately he has been using a patent medicine and told his relatives he felt better.

Young Gray was well known on the island of Maui, where he was born, as well as at Honolulu, where he was employed. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock ordered Lieutenant Edwards of the Mounted Patrol to the scene, and on his report decided that no inquest was necessary. H. H. Williams was telephoned for and took charge of the remains.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayorship of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds.—George W. Humphrey." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

At Quarantine. Marshal Brown and Interpreter Doyle visited quarantine yesterday and asked the immigrants if the accommodations and food were satisfactory. They expressed themselves to a man as being highly pleased with everything.

The deepest shaft in the world is that of the Red Jacket, one of the Lake Superior copper mines, where a depth of 5,000 feet has been reached.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Sold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 9  
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, 17 days from San Francisco.  
Wednesday, March 10.  
P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, 5 days 21 hours 38 minutes from San Francisco.  
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.  
Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.  
Thursday, March 11.  
Stmr Noean, Pederson, from Kauai.  
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Oahu ports.  
Am brig Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 9.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.  
Stmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kukuiahae and Honokaa.  
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei and Koloa.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.  
Haw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, for San Francisco.  
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Eleale, Hanapepe, Makaweli and Niihau.  
P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for San Francisco.  
Wednesday, March 10.  
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.  
Am bk May Flint, Nichols, for New York.  
Am bktnr S. C. Allen, Johnson for San Francisco.  
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Hanalei.  
Br seal schr Agnes Macdonald, Cutter, for Japan.  
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.  
Thursday, March 11.  
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.  
Stmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.  
P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, for China and Japan.

### VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports at 9 a. m.  
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau at 10 a. m.  
Stmr Noean, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahae at 10 a. m.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.  
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Mauna Loa, March 9.—British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes and valet, C. W. Dicke, B. T. Phillips, L. P. Lincoln, John Harrison, E. P. McGreevy, Miss Dora Todd, C. Akau and 62 on deck.  
From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, Mar. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Goodhue, Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Newell, Mr. O. S. Newell, Miss M. Newell, Miss E. Newell, Rev. M. C. Harris, Rev. Jas. H. Smith, Geo. L. Carter, Mrs. Allan Herbert, Mrs. H. Suydam, H. Suydam, Master Suydam.  
Through: For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Small, Miss M. J. Shea, Mrs. J. B. Sanger, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. H. Eckstein, Miss H. H. Eckstein, Miss J. C. Eckstein, Mrs. J. E. Stickey, Mrs. N. S. Hutton, Mrs. J. E. Farnum, Miss E. Farnum, Miss M. H. Lay, Mrs. J. H. Hobson, B. Guggenheim, Y. Wooyeno, J. O. Berner, H. V. Henson, H. L. Talbot, J. E. Farnum, G. L. Farnum, Dr. A. D. Smith, A. Benitz, G. W. Middleton, W. M. Treglow, U. H. Brown.  
For Hongkong—S. Hankin, Jay Charm, Mrs. E. Halliday, Miss M. Alexander, Miss A. K. Wellman, Miss E. R. Wellman, Miss E. Moore, A. Grille, M. Gray, R. J. Wood, Miss L. Trevon.  
From Kauai, per stmr Waialeale, Mar. 10.—R. C. Spalding, Rev. C. H. Welles and 12 deck passengers.  
From San Francisco, per brig Wm. G. Irwin, March 11.—Miss Jessie R. Hopkins, Mrs. George Dennison, Master H. Dennison and Miss Bertha Dennison.  
Departures.  
For Maui, per Stmr Claudine, March 9.—R. R. Berg, Mrs. R. T. Wilber, Rt. Rev. Bishop of Panapolis, C. A. Spreckels, Mr. Lono, A. Tibbs, Mrs. Asu, Asu, William Chung Hoon, R. A. Drummond and Tong Kong.  
For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Peru, March 9.—W. H. Stevens, Miss Alice Sweeney, E. C. Potter, R. C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Cleveland and daughter, P. A. Falkenburgh, Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Myers, Dr. Haberer and Rev. Gottwalt.  
For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, March 9.—Mrs. L. Kahlbaum and child, W. H. Rice, Mrs. Dreier, Theo. Wolff, Mrs. Maebum, Lau King, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lindsay, E. Hutchinson, C. von Hamm, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Gun, D. J. Lalrd, A. C. Pistana, Mr. Day and seven on deck.  
For Hamakua, per stmr Iwalani, March 9.—C. Noley.  
For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, March 9.—A. H. Turner and Mr. Phillips.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, Mar. 10. Count Theo. S. Kerguel, Roy C. B. Sumner, S. D. Sutton, Otto Vollebich, Mrs. Lovelace, Mrs. George Mark Ezekiel, Mrs. M. I. Green, Mrs. H. Sumner, Captain Dickson, wife and child, A. R. Colburn, George D. I. Loose and wife, H. S. Jones and wife, Geo. Andrews, J. H. Jones, Mrs. Goldstein, T. W. Ho, John and wife, Theo. Carter, E. A. Carter, George Bernheimer, Charles H. Carter, W. M. O. Jennings, J. T. Carter, A. B. Carter, H. V. Green, G. M. Kluge, Mr. P. Makimura, M.

Hamilton, Harry Lee and valet, Mrs. C. Schmucker, Mrs. E. A. Powers, Mrs. Seely, J. L. Dougherty and wife, R. P. Hart, Miss M. T. Gilman, W. R. Porter, H. Eccles, Jerome Hart, Donald de V. Graham, Frank Finger and Harry Gillig.  
For China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, March 11.—Miss Helen Wilder, Mrs. R. C. Spalding, Otis B. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Murphy, Mrs. T. B. Champeronne, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hitchcock, Captain Dithelstein, Mrs. Z. W. Walker, Mr. George R. Thorne and wife, Miss Thorne, Mr. Kaeser and Mr. Robbins.

### BORN.

SEARLE.—At Hilea, Kau, Hawaii, February 15, 1897, to the wife of John C. Searle, a daughter.

### DIED.

PLACE.—In Honolulu on March 11, 1897, at 2:30 p. m., Laura Lanue Place, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Place.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.  
Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.  
Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.  
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.  
W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

### WHARF AND WAVE.

The U. S. S. Marion is en route to Honolulu from San Diego.  
The brig Wm. G. Irwin brought 40 kegs of powder for Castle & Cooke.  
The U. S. S. Alert will leave for Mare Island on the arrival of the U. S. S. Marion.  
The Mauna Loa reports plenty of water at Pahala plantation, and Naalehu just beginning to grind.  
The Ke Au Hou went on the marine railway for cleaning and repairs. She is to be furnished throughout with electric lights.  
The British sealing schooner Agnes Macdonald, Cutter master, came off the marine railway yesterday morning and sailed for Japan.  
On Jan. 24, steamer Sakura Maru (Jap.), at Yokohama, Jan. 25 from Seattle, reports, Jan. 24, lat. 34 N., lon. 144 E., saw a derelict vessel, of about 250 to 300 tons, bottom up.  
Something like \$215 was handed in by the captain of the May Flint at police headquarters yesterday for detention of deserters, special watchmen aboard the bark and other items.  
Sailed from San Francisco: Feb. 23, bktnr Wm. G. Irwin, for Honolulu. Feb. 24, schr Albert Meyer, for Kahului. Feb. 27, brig Consuelo, for Mahukona. March 2, ship Genista for Hilo. March 3, schr Helen N. Kimball for Kahului.  
The American brig Wm. G. Irwin, Williams master, arrived yesterday morning, 16 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 600 tons of general merchandise, consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co. A pleasant trip was the experience of the Irwin.  
Arrived at San Francisco: Feb. 25, skr Mohican, 19 days from Honolulu; skr Anna, 20 days from Mahukona. Feb. 26, brig Lurline, 22 days from Kahului. Feb. 27, bk Ceylon, 24 days from Honolulu; bktnr W. H. Dimond, 55 days from Honolulu.  
The Kaala brought the following report from places on the other side of this island: Mokuia, cleaned out; Keawanui, 2,500 bags paddy; Puukiki, 380 bags sugar; Waialeale, cleaned out; Kahuku, 340 bags sugar and Punaluu, cleaned out. Very heavy winds.  
The American ship W. F. Babcock, R. G. Graham master, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon, 17 days from San Francisco. A good trip was spent on the way down. The Babcock comes to load sugar for Wm. G. Irwin & Co. Captain Graham brought his family along with him.  
The Philadelphia Engineering Company recently shipped overland to San Francisco, and thence to Japan, a steel plate smokestack 175 feet high and 7 feet 3 inches in diameter in the clear, weighing more than 80,000 pounds. The stack is to be used in a new electric light plant at Yokohama.  
The British ship Genesta cleared today for Hilo, where she will load with sugar for New York, says the Chronicle of Mar. 2. She will be the first British ship to leave this port for Hilo. Captain Matson, master of the bark Annie Johnson, will go with her to pilot her in and out of the Hawaiian harbor, as well as superintend her loading.  
Expected to arrive: Schr Allen A., from New Whatcom, sailed Feb. 22; bktnr Kikitat, from Port Gambie, sailed Feb. 24; schr William Bowdler, from Newcastle, sailed Feb. 23; schr John D. Tallant, from Port Gambie, sailed Feb. 26; bk Highland Light, from Port Gambie, sailed Feb. 21; bk Diamond Head, from Port Blakely, sailed March 3.

The ship Elwell Capt. Ryder, has made fourteen round trips, between San Francisco and Nainaiho, each in less than thirty days. It is said that Capt. Ryder gets a thirty dollar suit of clothes for every time he accomplishes the feat and that his wardrobe has become quite extensive. The Elwell is 127 tons, built at Dunsmuir, Cal., on 175 and built from San Francisco.

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hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about noon yesterday. 5 days, 23 hours and 38 minutes from San Francisco. Her arrival was especially welcome since it gave the business people of Honolulu a chance to answer immediately, communications of an important nature from abroad. First Officers Saunders is in command of the China this trip. Captain Seabury having gone East on account of the death of his father.

### ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong. Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1836-6m

### NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, each of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, have formed a copartnership with each other, for the purpose of carrying on a Commission, Real Estate, and Insurance business at No. 10, Queen street, Honolulu, under the firm name of HENRY WATERHOUSE & CO. Dated Mar. 4, 1897. HENRY WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR B. WOOD, HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR. 4547-3t 1843-3t

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, held this day, in the company's office, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. R. Farrington.....President  
W. M. Pomroy.....Vice President  
C. G. Ballentyne.....Treasurer  
William Savidge.....Secretary  
James B. Castle.....Auditor

The above officers also constitute the Board of Directors.  
WILLIAM SAVIDGE, Secretary. Honolulu, March 5, 1897. 4550-3t 1844-2w

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 34 lots of land, from 10 to 50 acres each in area, at Kailiki, Hilo, Hawaii, will be open for application at the office of E. D. Baldwin, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 30th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Cash Freeholds or Right of Purchase Leases.

For further particulars apply at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, March 10th, 1897. 1845-1d

### EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The President directs that notice be given of the appointment of the following

### BOARDS OF REGISTRATION:

Island of Oahu:  
Henry Davis, Chairman; Joseph M. Camara, Robert Hoapili Baker.  
Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Island of Hawaii:  
Erdman D. Baldwin, Chairman; Harry Rycroft, Henry J. Lyman.  
Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii:  
Henry H. Renton, Chairman; J. K. Nahale, William P. McDougall.  
Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe:  
F. W. Hardy, Chairman; A. N. Keopikoi, Henry A. Baldwin.  
Kauai and Niihau:  
George H. Fairchild, Chairman; Henry Peters and William H. Rice, Jr.  
Executive Building, March 8, 1897.

GEORGE C. POTTER, Secretary Foreign Office.

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

IN RE DISSOLUTION OF THE PAUKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Whereas—The Paukaa Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 14th day of April, A.

D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

JAMES A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, February 6, 1897. 1836-9t

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Examinations of applicants for Teachers Certificates will be held on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai on the 9th and 10th of April as follows:

Hilo .....Hawaii  
Kona .....Hawaii  
Waikuku .....Maui  
Lihue .....Kauai

Teachers on the above named Islands who have no certificates or whose certificates have expired are expected to attend these examinations.

By order of the Department of Public Instruction.

C. T. RODGERS, Secretary. Honolulu, March 2, 1897. 1843-3t

### FOUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of Estrays at Kaupo, Maui, on the Government land of Kumunui, in Kaupo, on the mauka side of the Government road.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed J. W. Kawakoa, Poundmaster for the above pound.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 2, 1897. 1843-3t

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, March 20th next, 12 o'clock noon, at Front Entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the Lease of land known as the Hilo Kapoia in Waialea, Maui, including the Poalimas, and containing about 15 acres, a little more or less.

Term—21 years.  
Upset Rental—\$75 per annum. Payable annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands. Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Feb. 23, 1897. 1841-td

JOHN W. NEAL, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Kawailoa, Island of Kauai.

The Board now consists of:  
S. N. Hundley, Chairman;  
Daniel Lowell, and  
John W. Neal.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 3, 1897. 1844-3t

G. W. NAWAAKOA, ESQ., has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Waialea, District of Waialea, Island of Oahu, vice C. A. Newman.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, March 1, 1897. 1843-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of M. McInerney, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Edward A. William H. and James D. McInerney, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Monday, April 5th, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 6, 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, deceased, intestate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered that Monday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show

cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 25th day of February, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Warren Goodale, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by William W. Goodale, son of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate, be issue to said William W. Goodale, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, March 4, A. D. 1897.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale and other powers contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 9th day of December, A. D. 1889, made by Wong Tim, Wong Achaa, Young Atau, Chow Aleong, Yong Chan, Hen, Wong Ayau, Young Ah, Wong Akau, Ah Som, Kam Hoon, Ng Akee, Akau, Lau Ah, Chung Kum, Lin Chong and Ah Fong, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Company, to James A. Hopper, recorded in the Registry of Deeds, in Honolulu, in Book 121, pages 80 and following.

The said James A. Hopper intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed and covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale, and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold under said mortgage is thus described: 1. That certain lease from B. P. Bishop to Y. Anin and Ahuna, dated October 1st, 1883, recorded in the Honolulu Registry of Deeds, in Liber 84, at page 165, for a term of 25 years, being 58 40-100 acres, at \$10 for 14 years, and \$20 per acre for ten years, and the leasehold demised thereby; which said lease was duly assigned to the said Tong Tuck Co.

2. That certain lease from Kawailoa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated March 1st, 1884, for a period of 10 years, at an annual rental of \$300 per annum, and the leasehold demised thereby.

3. That certain lease from the Kawailoa Ranch Co. to Tong Tuck, dated the 14th of May, 1889, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$12.50 per acre for 7 45-100 acres, and the leasehold demised thereby.

4. That certain lease from the Hui Aina o Paalaa Kai to Lau Chow and others, doing business under the firm name of Tong Tuck Co., for a period of eight years from December 1st, 1890, and the leasehold demised thereby. Rent about \$300 per annum.

And also all buildings, structures, rice floors, store-houses, animals of all descriptions, plows, harrows, harnesses, tools and implements of all kinds, and crops and other property now upon, about or connected with the said leaseholds or any of them.

JAMES A. HOPPER, Mortgagee.

Terms cash. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu; Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 5, A. D. 1897. 1845F-4ta

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 31st day of March, 1883, made by Jos. Paa of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, H. I., to John L. Blaisdell, Jr., of the same place, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 77, pages 496 and 497, and assigned by the said John L. Blaisdell, Jr., to William C. Achi, by assignment recorded in said office in Liber 77, page 496, and by the said William C. Achi duly assigned to C. Afong by assignment recorded in said office in Liber 117, pages 211, 212, the said C. Afong, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the



# SOME OF HONOLULU'S INDUSTRIES

Different Lines Manufactured in Honolulu, Where Raw Material Must be Imported.

## POSSIBILITY OF GREAT EXTENSION WITHIN NEXT FEW YEARS

### One Industry That Has Died With Growth of Plantations and Building of Wharves.

Cooperage a Lost Art—Carriages Built Here Equal to Coast—How Several Industries Have Grown—Statistics as to Hawaiian Weather and Review of Government Reports.

While Honolulu may not be considered a manufacturing town in the sense that the term is used in other countries considerable work is turned out in the year. A number of firms engaged in various lines declined, in true Honolulu style, to furnish any data connected with their business and for that reason their names do not appear here. But even without them the showing is not a bad one for a locality to which nearly every article in the raw state must be imported.

Most of the lines mentioned are already covered but with the constantly increasing population, they must be enlarged. New lines are being taken up all the time and it will be only a few years when everything in the manufacturing business will be represented. During the past month two bicycles have been built in Honolulu, one by Mr. Wooten, the other by Mr. Pearson of the Hawaiian Cyclery. This is but a forerunner of the future.

#### TAROENA.

### The New Food for Infants and Invalids.

An industry which has taken on new life during the past year is the manufacture of Taroenia, or what has been known as taro flour. The works of the company are located at Wailuku, Maui, and the demand for the article has grown until many physicians look upon taro as an invaluable food, especially suited to dyspeptics. In the Hawaiian Islands taro in its natural state is the national food, and the excellent health of the Hawaiians is attributed in a degree to its general use. The idea of making it into flour was conceived some years ago, and it has been used as an infant's food with pronounced success since then.

Lately the company has increased its capital stock with a view to increasing the sale of the article in the United States and the British Colonies. The fact that Taroenia is easily assimilated and digested makes it invaluable in the sick room, and this fact has influenced the company to increase the capacity and make Taroenia a medicinal food. About 10 tons have been shipped to the States during the past six months.

The headquarters of the company is in Honolulu, and T. W. Hobron is the general manager. He attends to all the orders received here, and sees as well to the prompt shipment. In the United States the main office will be in St. Joseph, Mich. This is a town about 60 miles from Chicago. It is an excellent shipping point, and rent and help is very reasonable. The company has secured a large two story, brick building, which will be the headquarters. The flour will be shipped there in bulk and put up into packages and boxes for shipment. The office will be in charge of Mr. W. F. Sesser, who is a man of considerable advertising experience, push and enterprise. He has been here twice, and his knowledge of the Islands and people will enable him to have a fine line of argument in talking up the merits of taroenia.

Mr. Hobron is enthusiastic over the prospects. In speaking of the merits of taroenia, he said yesterday: "Quite a number have used it for infants. I have endorsements from two mothers who were well pleased with it. One of these mothers found it was the only food that her baby could take. It is a splendid food for dyspeptics. We have an endorsement from a tourist who came to Honolulu for his health. He heard of Taroenia and used it while here, and in a few days gained two pounds. He was a dyspeptic. When he left he took two dozen packages. He didn't like to be without it. The local physicians have great confidence in this food and recommend it very highly.

"We have not been prepared until a few days ago to sell Taroenia in the new form, but there is quite a demand for it right in this city. People are finding out about it and commencing to use it. It is cheaper than the much-advertised foods, and its results are more uniform and reliable. We received an order from the Government of Fiji by the steamer of the 25th Inst. for eight dozen, to be shipped on the next ship of the Canadian line. Our Eastern man-

commenced sampling physicians on the 15th of this month, so you see, work has commenced over there. "Why do we call it Taroenia? Because we can have the name copyrighted and receive the protection necessary to warrant the large outlay of money. We expect to spend every dollar of profit on the article for the next three years in advertising, believing that the medicinal qualities of the food, backed by the aid of printers' ink, Taroenia will become as much a household word as any of the other foods. Taroenia, you will understand, excels pol, for the reason that in the manufacture the starch is largely changed into dextrine, rendering it a partially digested food—the main item of consideration in infants' food."

#### HAWAIIAN CARRIAGE MFG. CO.

Manager Dillingham Supplies Much Local Trade.

The oldest carriage and wagon factory in the Republic is the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company, on Queen, Edinburgh and Halekaula streets. Through the products of these shops, Honolulu has long held honorable mention wherever good carriage work is appreciated. It is hardly necessary to state that not a single item of the raw material used in this industry is produced in this country—the iron, the wood, the paint, the leather and all the little incidentals of manufacture coming across the sea and involving more or less custom duties, freight charges, etc. Carriage work carried on 2,100 miles from the base of supplies necessarily has its difficulties, and people not acquainted with the trade have no idea of the labor and expense required to turn out a fashionable surrey or phaeton in Honolulu. No other class of industry in the Islands feels so keenly the disadvantage of San Francisco's magnificent distance from Hawaii's seaports.

And yet, Honolulu-made vehicles are proverbial for their excellence of workmanship, and are invariably preferred by judges to the imported articles, whose character has been sadly soiled by unscrupulous manufacturers. When the American carriage dealer says: "Anything is good enough for the Sandwich Islands," he should go to a night school. The average Honolulu lady is as fastidious about the style and comfort of her phaeton or surrey as she is about the quality of an oratorio, and nothing but the best and safest will win her acceptance.

The Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Company are now running at their fullest capacity, employing 26 men, and have some substantial orders ahead. In the blacksmith shop there are four fires going, turning out heavy and light iron work for drays, carriages and Government wagons. General blacksmithing, such as ship work, truss rods and tie rods for builders, car work, etc., is done here.

In the woodworking department there are four men engaged in body and wheel making and general jobbing.

Here the nice details of constructing the carriage body with mechanical precision are attended to. An expert selection of the ash, hickory and white-wood, which make up the basic parts of a vehicle, often means the real strength and durability of the fabric. Thoroughly seasoned, clear stuff is used exclusively in these shops. In the machinery department, which is equipped with all modern woodworking devices, the lumber is cut and planed to sizes before its final fitting to the carriage, wagon or truck frame. A powerful electric motor furnishes the energy. In the trimming shop, where the ornamental effects, wrought in leather and cloth, give the lighter graces to the carriage, there is the same activity that prevails elsewhere about the establishment. Every customer is privileged to choose the material for his trimmings from an extensive assortment of American leathers and European cloths, which have been purchased at places of manufacture. The paint shop and varnish room witness the last stages of completion. The "job," as carriage artisans term the subject of their work, here undergoes a thorough preparation of sandpapering and priming before color is applied, and often several coats of varnish are laid on the color and then rubbed down before the finishing varnish is applied.

Painting means long, wearisome days to the customer but this shop has a reputation of hurrying its painting and varnishing for no one. Work that is rushed seldom gives satisfaction. Two of the Fire Department steamers have lately been painted in this shop, and

they furnish striking examples of the artistic striping and decorating done here.

This concern has no specialty in its wide range of occupation. It caters to the drayman, who requires work that will wear; to the retail merchant, who looks to lightness and strength in his delivery wagon; to the buggy driver, who wants everything trim and tight; to the sportsman, who is a fancier of style and paint; to the father of the family, who endeavors to please his wife in the nice matching of trimmings, and to the hackman, who wants everything that everybody else gets. It is hard to gratify all tastes in an isolated community like this, yet the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co. claim they do it.

#### HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.

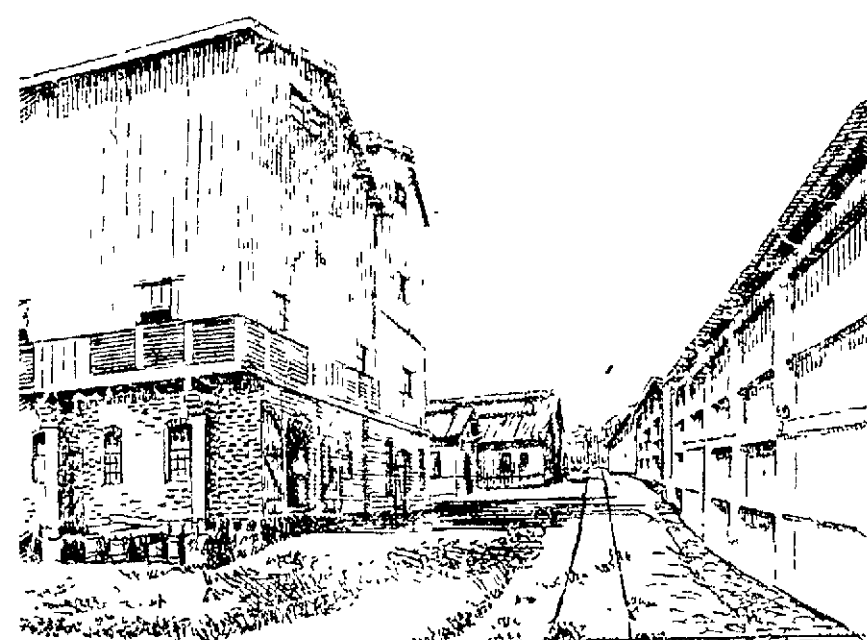
### Growth of Lighting Manufacture Since 1893.

The Hawaiian Electric Company was the pioneer electric lighting and supply company of the Hawaiian Islands, to be organized by private citizens. The enterprise was first started by E. O. Hall & Sons, being incorporated in January, 1893, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The capital stock has since been raised to \$250,000. The present officers of the company are President, W. G. Irwin; Vice-President, J. A. Hopper; Treasurer, Godfrey Brown; Secretary, W. M. Giffard; Auditor, J. F. Hackfeld. The works of the company occupy a brick building 100 ft. by 100 ft. at the corner of Alakea and Halekaula streets, to which has also been attached the large cold storage building. Steam power is used entirely, there being two 150 horse power tubular boilers and one 350 horse power Hine safety boiler. There are three engines of 100, 300 and 350 horse power respectively, and four dynamos supply electricity for the system of 6,000 incandescent and arc lights and motors used in different business houses about town. The management of the company's works is in the hands of Theo. Hoffman, a practical electrician who has held the position since Sept. 1, 1894. W. F. Warriner is first superintendent. In the spring of 1896 an ice manufacturing plant was added, also a cold storage building with a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet. The ice plant manufactures all the ice used in the city of Honolulu. The refrigerating engine is a Frick compound Corliss type of 100 horse power, run with compound condensers. The water before made into ice is condensed, reboiled twice and filtered five times. The daily capacity of the plant is 10 tons, but this has, on several occasions, been increased to 14 tons. The cold storage plant is divided into 15 rooms with temperature varying from 10 deg. to 42 deg. Far. Meat markets, grocers, fruits and liquor dealers of the city have already taken up nearly all the available space of the plant. The building is two stories with all the latest fittings as electric elevators, electric lights through all the rooms, overhead tracks in the large meat rooms, etc. In the electrical department the company keeps a large stock of electrical fittings and is prepared to install electric plants and supply all the necessary fittings for house lighting.

#### HAWAIIAN FERTILIZING CO.

### Successful Enterprise Managed by A. Frank Cooke.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company was organized by the present proprietor and manager, A. Frank Cooke, in 1893, and has grown from a struggling enterprise, furnishing to plantations two thousand tons of stable manure annually, to one of the largest fertilizing works on the Islands, the grounds and buildings covering nearly five acres of land at Iwilei. It is solely through the energy displayed by Mr. Cooke that the company is in its present prosperous condition. When he conceived the plan of supplying plantations with fertilizers



STORAGE HOUSE—PACIFIC FERTILIZER WORKS

he engaged the old bone mill at Kalihi Kai, formerly owned by G. J. Waller, the present manager of the Metropolitan Meat Co. But by economy and rare managerial ability the business soon outgrew the accommodations and facilities to supply the demand made upon it. Land was leased at Iwilei and the company, yielding to the pressure brought by a growing clientele the lines were extended until Mr. Cooke found it advisable to the purchase the valuable tract where the works are now situated.

Being essentially a home industry, it has supplied a revenue to Hawaiian engaged by the company as bone gath-

erers, all over the islands. Its present condition and output is evidence of the quality of the product. Besides consuming yearly hundreds of tons of bones gathered here, the company was the first among the largest importers of nitrates and phosphates in the country.

It has business connections in the United States, Europe and South America, who supply the home factory with the highest grade fertilizers for compounding purposes. From the United States and Germany sulphate of Ammonia, double super-phosphates and potash is secured, while the nitrates used are from the famous banks in Chili. Of the double super-phosphates, they carry phosphoric acid to the extent of thirty-five or forty per cent., soluble in water, and are the highest grades imported to this country.

The wonderful Natural Plant Food, a product of Florida, U. S. A., is also imported by the company in large quantities and treated with chemicals, so that excellent results are obtained. These fertilizers, and they have no superior anywhere, are sold by the Hawaiian Fertilizing Co. at prices ranging to 25 per cent. less than that of other manufacturers. This is made possible by Mr. Cooke from the fact that the consumer is not called upon to contribute toward the expense of maintaining high salaried employees. The company owns in fee simple everything in connection with the works, and careful buying, without having to pay agents' commissions, is a leading factor in obtaining this result.

Since the establishment of the Experiment Station, analysis of soil is made and the strength and character of fertilizers required for districts throughout the Islands is obtainable.

#### PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY.

### Island Agricultural Product Second to None.

The pineapples can be successfully grown on these islands at any elevation up to 1,200 feet where soil and irrigation requirements are met. In some sections, notably the district of Kona on Hawaii and the region about Ulupalakua on Maui, the black Spanish variety grows wild. In the early fifties the fruit seems to have been quite extensively grown and figured for a time as an article of export. The industry lapsed, however, after a time and for thirty years, the local demand was chiefly met by the wild growing fruit above mentioned. In 1883, the importation of a number of new varieties drew renewed attention to the possibilities of the industry and it was launched on its second career in custom house returns.

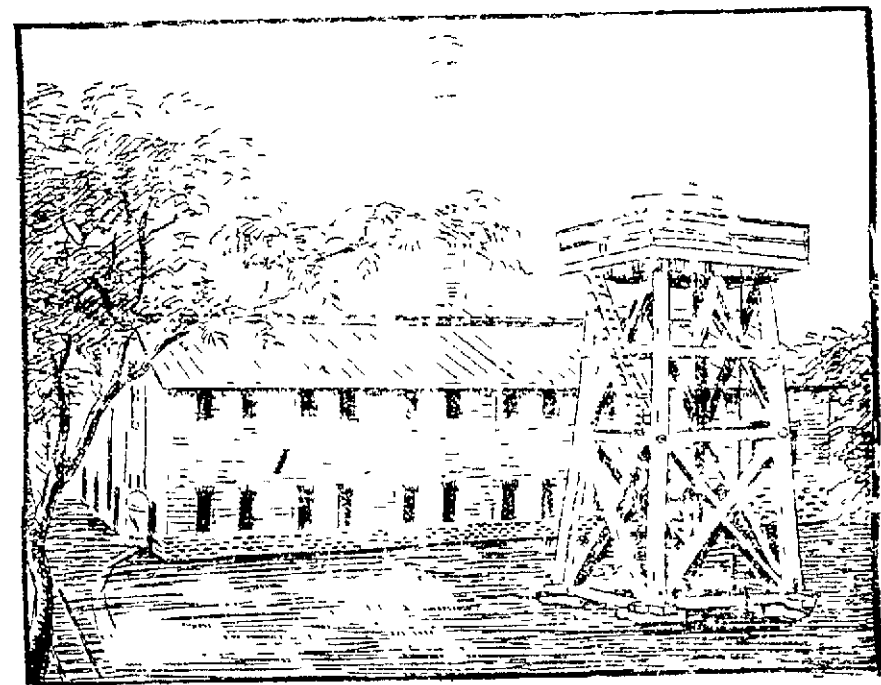
Some of the pioneers in this revival movement were practical agriculturists—and to the efforts of these is chiefly due the present high standard of cultivation, size and quality of product, and excellence of method adopted in packing for export. The smooth cayenne is the variety now almost exclusively grown. The industry has steadily grown from a few crates in 1884 to a total of 5,000 crates during the year just closed—although the duty imposed in 1894 on the importation of the fresh fruit into the United States gave the industry a permanent set back—at the same time, the increase of output coupled with low prices realized during that year compelled one of the largest growers—the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co., Ltd. to install a canning plant in 1895, the output for that year being 500 cases—during '96 their output was 2,500 cases of pineapples put up in a variety of ways and placed on the market in attractive packages. While spasmodic efforts at canning fruit with primitive apparatus have been made in times past, it has remained for this company to make the first extended venture in this line. Equipped with the most modern appliances for can-making and fruit preserving, this concern has, during the past two seasons demonstrated the feasibility of successfully preserving the pineapple.

As pioneers in this branch of the industry they have had to bear the

fresh canned fruit into our natural market—the United States.

The first of these has been mooted and agitated at different times during the past 18 months, and a movement to that end is now well under way that promises successful organization among the growers for the future. This accomplished, may assist in bringing about the abatement of the second barrier, but the third can only be effected by either closer political union or an abatement of the duty. Such a duty and such a treaty as we now have are dramatically spectacular to the man who has his money tied up in the fruit industry, so said one of them yesterday. Reciprocity it is with a vengeance when thousands of cases of canned goods are allowed to land here free of duty under treaty stipulations, while arbitrary legislation by a tariff-tinkering Congress forces goods of like kind put up in this country to pay a duty of from 20 to 35 per cent into the United States. Away with such sham reciprocity.

From all that can be gleaned as to the condition of this industry it is manifest that no one in the business can look forward to anything more than a fairly paying investment under the most favorable conditions that could be created here. There is a large and growing market for first class fruit in the United, but it is too far east of the Rocky Mountains to be profitably reached from here. On the West Coast we have an ever increasing fruit-growing era to contend with to the end that—in season prices will always rule very low on our exports—hence, while susceptible of considerable develop-



VIEW OF FACTORY—PACIFIC FERTILIZER WORKS.

ment and extension, it will always require constant and close personal application to make pineapple culture pay in Hawaii.

One of the most successful growers states that in this country planting can be done at any season, if the plants are of suitable size. Well developed seed plants will mature fruit in about 15 months from planting. Smaller slips take from 18 to 21 months and sometimes longer, to bear fruit.

Heavy soil should be avoided in selecting a location for planting pineapples. Land plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized is necessary to starting the plants right, and frequent cultivation, together with judicious watering, will yield good returns. Many growers are resorting to fertilizer, for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre. The data at hand relative to this latter practice is so meager as to leave a doubt about its desirability with the recent low returns on sales.

#### J. H. BRUNS, COOPER.

### Changes Which Have Killed a Once Flourishing Industry.

Prior to 1854 an industry which ranked high in Honolulu was that of the manufacture of kegs for containing sugar shipped abroad. Jute bags had not been introduced in Hawaii, and wharves near plantations were a rarity. Small boats from schooners were run on the beach, and the product of the plantations, packed in water-tight kegs, were loaded into them. The danger of damage by the surf breaking over the boats necessitated the use of kegs. But when the plantation owners or the Government decided to build wharves the use of bags was found practicable, and kegs were abandoned, and the cooperage industry lapsed.

During the prosperous times J. H. Bruns, who came here in 1851, conducted a large cooperage business, employing 50 men. He bought all of his lumber from local dealers, but at times he was unable to carry on his trade owing to the supply of the proper kind of material being exhausted. On one occasion he had orders for 50,000 kegs, but could not fill it on account of there being no material. The manufacture of kegs was abandoned by Mr. Bruns in 1854, and he went to Lihue plantation.

In 1862 the business revived through the whaling fleet making this their headquarters. Mr. Bruns had his establishment with Lewers & Dixon, and employed a large force of men. The whaling fleet was lost afterward, and Mr. Bruns went to California, returning a few years later and establishing himself with James Lewis, at Bethel and King, whom he afterward bought out. In 1876 the business again progressed through the whalers again making this their headquarters but when they stopped coming here the cooperage business was reduced to comparatively nothing, the business being confined to the manufacture of containers for molasses, which Mr. Bruns purchased from the plantations and shipped to the United States. With the introduction of modern machinery on plantations the supply and quality of the molasses was so reduced as to kill the trade. Cooperage in Honolulu is a lost art, the demand for kegs or barrels has so fallen off that nothing is to be done in the trade. Its successor, in so far as containers for sugar is con-

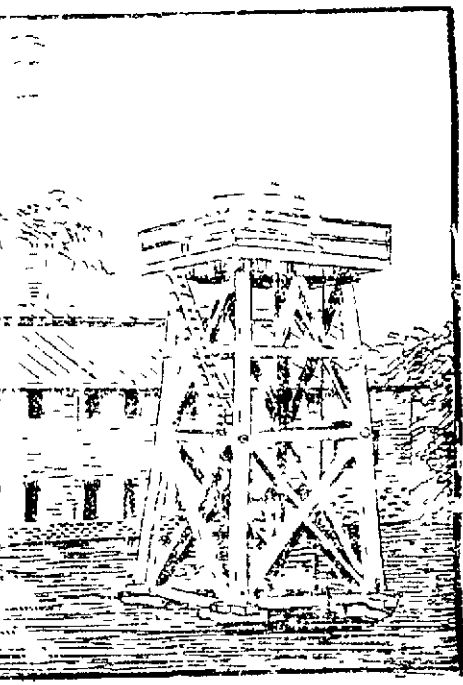
cerned, is jute bags, and with a product of more than 200,000 tons per annum it seems possible that the manufacture of jute bags may one day become an industry of Hawaii.

#### HOPP & CO

### Special Furniture Manufactured from Native Woods.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are few hard woods indigenous to Hawaii and that oak, walnut, cherry and other varieties suited to the purpose must be imported, furniture is made here to a considerable extent. Hopp & Co., at the corner of King and Bethel streets, have been very successful in manufacturing all kinds of furniture from special designs, and they point with pride to one dining-room set, made for a gentleman on Kauai at a cost of \$1,800. This was made entirely of koa, and is a model of elegance.

The lumber dealers in Honolulu have a stock of hardwood, upon which Hopp & Co. draw for their supplies, and while furniture manufactured to order by this firm may be more expensive than factory goods, imported from the States, it is manifestly superior in quality. This establishment has a number of cabinet-makers in their employ, and include in the list two "French polishers." A large business is done in upholstering and repairing of furniture. Besides these departments, they



have two large floors containing imported furniture from the best-known makers in the United States. They are of the latest designs and superior quality.

Hopp & Co. established business many years ago, and was conducted for a long time by Mr. Hopp. But with the growth of the trade and a desire to cast aside the cares of active business life, he took his son-in-law, E. M. Marshall, into partnership, and left him to manage the business. Mr. Marshall is a practical man, and pays particular attention to the manufacturing department.

#### HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

### Home Supply for Needs of the Plantations.

What is now known as the Honolulu Iron Works had its origin in the early days of this city. Before many of the oldest business houses of Honolulu were started, this establishment was in full operation.

In 1869 Mr. Alexander Young took charge, and remained the manager to the first months of 1896, when he retired, leaving the enterprise at the zenith of its magnitude and importance.

The Honolulu Iron Works made possible much of the advancement in sugar culture of the past twenty-five years. Plantations required machinery, and this machinery needed repairs betimes. To send to the Coast for such work would have taken a deal of money and, what is even more precious in the busy season—time. In such crises the Honolulu Iron Works appeared at the fore as the remedy. From a small beginning, additions to machinery and room were made to meet requirements.

About 1876, there was a great boom in the sugar industry. Plantations were started right and left. "Mill, machinery" was the cry all over the land. Then it was, as never before, that the Honolulu Iron Works, too, proved itself the one institution of inestimable value to the country. Then it was that from Niihau to Hawaii, all the planters looked upon it as their strong arm in time of need—the one place where a few mechanics could be turned out, or the old repaired in event of accident.

With the enlargement of the sugar industry came the constantly increasing demand for more powerful and modern machinery. With this requirement the Iron Works increased its premises and improved its facilities. Better and more powerful appliances were introduced and the most skilled mechanics to be found were employed. Department after department was added, until soon the works had expanded from a small building on Queen street to premises occupying nearly half of one of the largest blocks in the city.

Mr. Young was enterprising and aggressive in business. The Company had utmost confidence in the manager's judgment and invariably gave the fullest support to his suggestions for the improvement of the works and the enlargement of its capacity for business. Thus the appliances of the departments have multiplied and been modernized.

Early in 1896 Mr. Alexander Young decided to retire from the office of man-



ager of the Works. His resignation was received with great reluctance by the Company. After considerable persuasion he consented to serve in the capacity of consulting engineer. The Company was exceedingly fortunate in having at hand at this juncture a man thoroughly capable and available for the office of manager. Mr. C. Hedemann was the natural successor to Mr. Young.

The iron Works, as the institution appears today, through the endeavors of its two successive managers, meets all requirements and is a great credit to the town and country. Anything from repairing a riving pin to turning out a complete mill outfit, or equipping a steamship with machinery, is done with neatness and dispatch. During the busy summer and autumn season, the busy summer and autumn season, the roller mills, bullets, triple effects, vacuum pans, water piping, molasses tanks and innumerable parts of machinery were being manufactured, while the great repair shops were in full blast. Most of the time as many as 275 men were employed. The services of every available mechanic in the city were secured and a number of skilled artisans were brought down from San Francisco for special work in the shops. Machinery was in motion all day and, most of the time, well into the night.

A trip through the works is a rare treat, and affords the only definite means of gaining an idea of the magnitude of the business there carried on. Fronting on Queen street is a large two-story building, which will be recognized as the front entrance to the Works. Down stairs is the general business office where all contracts are ratified and the business of the Works is carried on. There manager Hedemann has a desk. Up stairs is the draughting room, where all the plans for contracts are drawn. This department has the appearance of the main room of an architectural firm in a great city.

Parallel with the building just described, but running back half through the block, is another, a brick structure, in which are located the most important shops of the Works. In it is the foundry, where the greatest machinery is manufactured and handled with the smallest amount of muscular force. Here from 30 to 40 tons of iron casting is turned out every week. Next to it, though adjoining the same department, is the blacksmith shop, where anything from a small bolt to an immense mill shaft is constructed.

There are three machine shops, all equipped with the most modern appliances. Back of them is the smith's department, another large building. Off in the lower yard is the boiler shop, a most important adjunct of the works. Out of it have come the largest boilers in the country today. Plantation mills have been equipped and a majority of the boilers used by the island steamers have been supplied from this shop.

With Mr. Hedemann, the manager over all, no man has done more for the success of the enterprise in the past year than Mr. James A. Kennedy. That gentleman has conducted negotiations, had charge of the principal contracts and carried out the business part of each one of them.

Another important factor in the works is Mr. R. C. Montague, head of the draughting department. By him all plans of contracts taken by the concern are prepared, and every detail is carefully figured out. Other important functionaries are: Cushingham, foreman machine shop; James Lyett, foreman boiler maker; Thomas Smith, foreman moulder; H. C. Reid, foreman pattern maker; Chas. Crozier, foreman blacksmith.

Coming back to the works again, it may be added that, on account of the unprecedented increase of business during the past year, it has been found necessary to build a new and larger machine shop. In it, besides the routine of heavy machinery, there will be a crane capable of lifting 40 feet in the clear. This will handle with ease the largest and heaviest piece of machinery in the islands.

The future of the works is established. It fills a most important mission, and does it in the most satisfactory manner. The most courteous treatment is accorded all who have business with the establishment. Employment, as is done, the most skilled mechanics to be procured, the work of the shops has been eminently satisfactory in every respect.

#### SODA WATER

##### Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd.

A review of the business enterprises of the country would be far from complete without a description of the establishment that provides the necessary aerated beverages for a thirsty community.

Founded in 1863 by Messrs. Hollister & Hyland it has now been in constant operation for 34 years, and to estimate the output in that period of time would be an impossibility.

Other establishments have been started only to be eventually absorbed in what is now the "Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd." representing as it does the Soda Water Works of John A. Palmer & Co., Crystal Soda Works, Tahiti Lemonade Works and Hollister & Co., the successors of the original founders.

The consolidation of interests and works enables them to manufacture high grade goods on an economical basis, thereby supplying their patrons with a product of the same quality as sold by the United States.

One idea has been adhered to throughout a long business career and that is to use only pure water in the manufacture of soda water. The fact is not looked upon as a competitor of the Honolulu iron works but it is branching out steadily and constantly adding machinery to the works. Since they began business four months ago they have had to men constantly employed in the iron and brass moulding department in their establishment employing throughout only Hawaiian and white labor.

ing the purifying apparatus, does not come in contact with any metals but pure block tin.

The machinery used in carbonating the water is a combination of the "Continuous" and "Intermittent" systems, which experience has demonstrated to be the best for this climate.

The sugar used in the syrups is a specially refined article, free from color and other "whiteners." Over 400 lbs. a day of this one item is consumed.

The only acid employed in the syrup flavors is the pure concentrated juice of the lemon imported from Europe.

Some idea of the business may be gained from learning of the enormous importation of bottles required to make good the loss by breakage and carelessness of patrons. During 1896 over 124 dozen or 57,888 bottles were imported, a recent shipment bringing 24,192 at one time.

The system of washing the bottles, apparently a trivial matter, receives in this factory as much attention as any other detail.

When the bottles are ready to be filled they are as clean as brushing and washing can make them.

The works employ a force of sixteen men and keep five delivery wagons in constant use.

#### HAWAIIAN CYCLE & MFG. CO.

##### Bicycles Made to Order in Honolulu.

A show window that is attracting special attention at present is that of the Hawaiian Cycle and Manufacturing Company, 312 Fort street, where is exhibited the new bicycle, "Hawaii," built by that firm.

This wheel marks the advent of a new industry, as it is the first one ever put up in Hawaii.

Following the example of nearly all American manufacturers, the Hawaiian builders have contracted for the various parts of their wheel from specially manufacturers only, believing that a factory devoting its entire attention to the making of but one part can turn out a much more perfect article than where their intelligence is diverted into many different channels. No part of the wheel is manufactured here.

The wheel on exhibition is built on graceful lines, and has substantial and pleasing appearance. It will make a handsome roadster. Only one has been turned out thus far, but others are being built.

The wide range of territory covered by the local firm in selecting the component parts of the wheel, testifies to the care and trouble they have exercised to secure the best of everything. Mr. Pearson, the manager, kindly furnished the Advertiser the following list, showing from what source the parts have come: Rims, from Indiana; spokes, from Massachusetts; hubs and crank hangers, Illinois; saddles, New York and New Jersey; balls, Connecticut; cranks and pedals, Illinois; handles and chains, Indiana; tires, Illinois; Ohio and Connecticut; small fittings from Ohio.

The company states it to be their intention to put on the market a bicycle that is strictly up-to-date in every particular, without embodying any of the fads that are used for advertising purposes, and which are really detrimental instead of beneficial to a wheel. The wheel is guaranteed for one year. Mr. Pearson states that it costs \$20 more to put up the wheel than to purchase a high-grade machine outright. He recites this, as showing the confidence the firm has in the material they are using. Owing to the time required in getting the parts from the various manufacturers, a large output of wheels will not be attempted before March.

#### ORDWAY & PORTER.

##### Upholstering Department Gives a Place in Manufacturers.

If Ordway & Porter are not extensive manufacturers of furniture, they at least do enough in this particular line of work to entitle them to a position among the manufacturers of Honolulu. While they are essentially dealers in furniture they also make to order such pieces as may be desired by their customers. They have engaged during the year a large force of men, whose work is in the upholstery department, where they manufacture a large number of mattresses. They also make a specialty of upholstering chairs and couches, the frames for which are brought from the Coast. The firm will also manufacture frames to order when desired.

The store of Ordway & Porter in the new Waverley block is one of the handsomest in the city. Two large show rooms are at all times well filled with high-class furniture, imported from the United States. The arrangement of the goods is such as to make an attractive display.

#### CATTON, NEILL & CO.

##### Capable Machinists and Iron Founders.

An enterprise that is making rapid strides is that conducted by the above firm on Queen street, in the premises at one corner occupied as the National Iron Works.

The members of the firm are well known machinists and iron founders, having been on the islands for a number of years. They build and make repair for all kinds of sugar machinery or steam engines. The firm is not looked upon as a competitor of the Honolulu iron works but it is branching out steadily and constantly adding machinery to the works. Since they began business four months ago they have had to men constantly employed in the iron and brass moulding department in their establishment employing throughout only Hawaiian and white labor.

## HAWAII'S FINANCES.

### Statement From Minister Damon's Report for Year 1896.

The report of S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, demonstrates that the year 1896, was the most prosperous in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. Following is the current account balance sheet for the year 1896:

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1895	\$ 22,496.30	
RECEIPTS.		
Customs Revenue	\$ 636,895.82	
(Expenses, \$66,912.16)		
Postal Revenue	77,488.94	
(Expenses, \$62,495.41)		
Internal Revenue	1,240,937.12	1,975,321.88
EXPENDITURES.		
General Expenses	\$ 1,651,631.33	
Interest on all Loans	236,459.59	
Matured Bonds Paid	16,100.00	
	\$ 1,904,190.92	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1896.	93,627.26	\$ 1,997,818.18

The comparative statement showing the increase and decrease in expenditures and receipts for the years 1895 and 1896, gives an increase in receipts for 1896 of \$235,256.69 and decrease in expenditures of \$104,923.27. One of the principal sources of revenue is the Customs Bureau which for the year 1896, shows a total net increase in receipts of \$109,746.78.

Of the \$7,164,561.40 worth of imports for 1896, \$5,464,208.20, or 76.27 was from the United States. From other countries the imports were: Great Britain, 10.54 per cent.; China, 4.17 per cent.; Japan, 3.86 per cent.; Germany, 2.06 per cent.; Australia and New Zealand, 1.58 per cent.; and the balance of less than 1 per cent. from other countries.

Of the \$15,515,230.13 worth of exports for 1896, \$15,460,098.15, or 99.64 per cent. went to the United States.

The total exports and imports amounted to \$22,679,719.53, or \$8,491,635.84 more than in 1895, and \$2,574,760.92 more than the best previous year. Of the total export and import trade \$20,924,306.35 or 92.26 per cent. was with the United States, 3.33 per cent. with England, and the remaining 4 per cent. with about a dozen countries.

American vessels carried 82.53 per cent. of the exports and imports, British vessels 7.93 per cent., Hawaiian vessels 5.26 per cent., German vessels 2.98 per cent., and other nationalities 1.30 per cent. A large proportion of the tonnage registered under British and other nationalities was chartered by American firms or steamship companies.

The following table shows briefly the number, tonnage and nationality of the vessels entered and cleared at all the Customs districts in the Republic:

NATIONALITY	ENTERED			CLEARED		
	No	Tonnage	Per cent.	No	Tonnage	Per cent.
American	247	243,983	51.04	243	238,213	51.21
British	88	175,120	36.63	85	173,678	37.33
Hawaiian	26	25,049	5.24	26	27,061	5.82
German	8	9,705	2.03	5	3,292	1.14
Japanese	9	16,735	3.50	8	15,158	3.26
All Others	8	7,405	1.56	7	5,796	1.24
Total	386	477,997	100.	373	465,198	100.

The Postal Bureau shows a revenue for the past year of \$77,488.94; an increase of \$16,770.10. The expense of conducting this Bureau has been \$62,495.41.

The total number of letters and prints received in 1896, was 692,979; and the total dispatched was 407,667. There were 32,809 money orders issued and 27,893 paid.

Referring to the proposed relations with the United States, Minister Damon treats with the questions of whether or not the United States can afford to assume the national debt of \$4,000,000, on which interest was paid in 1896 to the amount of \$236,459.59. He takes the two bureaus which would be taken over by the general government, the Customs Bureau and the Postal Bureau, and deducting the duties now paid on American goods not exempt from duty, and the running expenses of both bureaus from the receipts, he finds a net income of \$129,933.87.

Deducting the amount of interest paid on the National Debt of 1896, from this net income he finds a surplus of \$195,476.28.

As a result of a time being spent by the Legislature in the last session on a subject of taxation the total amount of collections for the year past amounted to \$706,511.70, showing an increase of \$113,849.78 over the previous year.

The total revenue received from the Commissioners of Public Lands amounted to \$96,549.47, an increase of \$12,483.13 over the previous year.

#### H. HACKFELD & CO.

##### Big Commission House—Its Fertilizer and Coffee Establishment.

The great house of H. Hackfeld & Co., one of the largest on the Pacific Ocean side of the world, was established by Captain Henry Hackfeld on October 1, 1849.

Captain Hackfeld was, prior to that time, master of a sailing vessel and was engaged in trading between China, Honolulu and the American coast. Attracted by the business prospects of this country, he, having married and decided to settle down, left the sea and, accompanied by his young wife and brother-in-law, J. C. Pfeuger, then a lad of 16, came to Honolulu.

Mr. Hackfeld's business venture was launched in the old storehouse next to the establishment of J. T. Waterhouse on Queen street. Four years later Mr. Pfeuger was taken in as a partner. Business improved rapidly and a move was soon made to the house now occupied by Waterhouse's crockery store. In the meantime extensive shipping interests were built up and a branch office was established in Germany. Mr. Hackfeld bought several vessels in the following few years, and thus imported his goods in his own ships.

In 1861, Mr. Hackfeld returned to Germany to look after the business at that end of the line, leaving Mr. Pfeuger sole manager here. From that period the business increased by leaps and bounds. Enlarging upon their shipping enterprise, the firm controlled the first steamer line between San Francisco and Honolulu. In 1875, the present premises were secured from the Government and the business was transferred to that place. J. C. Glade, H. W. Schmidt and others affiliated as managers at different times up to 1881. During this period Mr. Pfeuger made several trips to Germany and finally died there on October 5, 1883. Mr. Hackfeld died October 20, 1887, aged 71.

In 1881, Messrs. H. Hackfeld, J. C. Pfeuger and J. C. Glade became silent partners. At the same time Paul Isenberg, Sr., H. F. Glade and John F. Hackfeld, the latter a nephew of the original head of the house, entered the firm as active partners. About the same time a number of plantations, among them Waianae, were established with their financial aid. In 1883, Mr. Schmidt retired, and in 1884, Mr. H. F. Glade left the business and returned to Germany.

In 1890, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. became identified with the Laysan Island guano enterprise. This island is practically covered over with a rich fertilizer. The firm secured a lease of the property and then sent vessels down to bring the guano to Honolulu. A station was established and a number of men were sent to the island to get the fertilizer in shape for shipment. For a while the fertilizer was handled in its crude state, but it was soon seen that it must be chemically prepared for the soil and efforts in that direction were begun. The services of Dr. Averdarm, an experienced chemist, were secured and he directed many of the plans which have since been carried into effect. While preparing fertilizers for market, as best he could with the then, limited facilities, he planned the great works at Kailhi, which promise to furnish ere long all the manufactured fertilizers required by the plantations of this country.

In the latter part of 1893, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. and G. N. Wilcox of Kauai organized The Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co., having as its object the manufacture and sale of standard fertilizers. A site for the works of the company was selected in a tract of level land at Kailhi, bounded by the Oahu railway on one side and the Government road on the other. The plot was covered with kawe trees, some lantana and rocks, and seemed at first a trifle uninviting for the enterprise. Ground was broken in March, 1894. Large gangs of men were put to work, and soon the place was cleared and railway sidings were laid to the spot where the new buildings were to be erected.

Then, like "Mushrooms in a night," the mammoth factory buildings and warehouses went up. The first one was the three-story structure to accommodate the big acid vats. Next came the manufactory, in which the crude stuff is carried through what seems an endless chain of machinery, until it is pulverized and ready for the addition of chemical properties. By the side of this was built the engine house, containing two of the largest boilers in the country. Across the track, in front, two immense warehouses were erected, and another has recently been built on the Ewa side. Mauka, fronting on lanes leading to the Government road, are neat cottages, about a dozen in number, occupied by the heads of the various departments in the works.

In about six months all the factory buildings were up and the machinery was in motion. In the meantime two large cargoes of guano had arrived from Laysan Island, and on this the start was made. The first year about 6000 tons of high grade fertilizers were turned out. But the demand was far greater than the supply, and a pressing necessity for greatly increasing the capacity of the works at once manifested itself.

Plans were drawn for arrangements which would double the output. These were submitted to Mr. Paul Isenberg, one of the promoters of the enterprise, and had to await his presence in the country. Upon looking over what had been accomplished, Mr. Isenberg at once sanctioned the additional outlay. More machinery was procured, most of which was manufactured here, and the plans for increasing the factory and warehouse capacity, which has since been done, were adopted.

During the year 1896 all that had been outlined in the way of improvements was accomplished. During 1897 over 15,000 tons, or about as much as the supply of crude material will stand,

will be turned out. Various grades of fertilizers, to meet the demands of the soil it is required to treat, are manufactured. The enterprise is one of the largest and most important in the country. Since its establishment high grade fertilizers have come into general use, and to this fact is due in a large measure the great increase in the sugar output for 1896 over that of preceding years. The industry employs a force of 50 men.

Another important industry into which the house of Hackfeld & Co. has more recently launched is coffee. Of the 7000 bags shipped to this market last year, the firm handled over 3000, or nearly half. They have purchased 300 acres of fine coffee land near Hilo, which will ultimately be devoted to the crop. A new warehouse, ground for which will be broken next week, at Waianae and Front street, Hilo, will be used largely for receiving and storing coffee as it arrives from the plantations.

A short time ago complete machinery for preparing the coffee for market arrived and will be placed next week. A large warehouse to accommodate it, and also as a convenience in handling the product, has been erected and is now ready for occupancy at the corner of Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

The machinery at hand is quite elaborate and will handle all the coffee the country will be able to produce in years. It consists of a huller, polisher and assorter. The beans are thrown first in the huller and come out clean. They are then conveyed to the polisher where a more delicate process of cleaning is gone through with. Finally the grades are separated and fall into their respective containers. This latter process is beautifully accurate and regulates precisely the coffees handled according to market standards. This enterprise is new; so new, in fact, that no practical results have yet been attained. It is certain, however, that, with the yearly increase of coffee production, it will prove a great success as a business venture as well as a great convenience to producers and jobbers.

#### PLANING MILLS.

##### Good Business Built by Lumber Manufacturers.

Among the manufactures of Honolulu those connected with the building interests of the islands form a prominent part. Honolulu has several well equipped mills for the preparation of lumber for building purposes and in the number the "Enterprise Mill Co.," the principal stockholders being Peter High, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt and Bernhard Johanson.

The mill property extends from Alakea to Richards street below Queen and contains all the latest improved machinery to be found in any establishment of this character. The firm employs about thirty skilled carpenters and men accustomed to handling wood working machinery. In addition to a large contracting business in the construction of buildings the firm executes orders for mill work on lumber and ships many thousand feet to points on the other islands. The machinery is never idle and during the past year with the phenomenal increase in building operations the force of men has been increased. In connection with the mill there is a building devoted to use as an office and draughting rooms.

#### J. A. Hopper.

Opposite the mill just mentioned, J. A. Hopper conducts one of a similar character. He does not, however, take contracts for building, his business being confined principally to mill work for carpenters or builders. His engines are never idle and his employees are always busy.

#### M. W. McCHESNEY & SONS.

##### Soap, Leather, Coffee and Fruit Their Specialty.

The wholesale grocery firm known as M. W. McChesney & Sons is located on Queen Street, nearly opposite Kaahumanu, and directly fronting the boat landing. The building occupied by them has two floors and two main entrances, the principal one being on Queen Street and the other on the water front. A notable fact about the house today is that it is always jammed to the doors with merchandise, and there is at all times the hum and bustle of business within its walls.

The house of M. W. McChesney & Sons was established in 1879 by Matthew Watson McChesney, father and grandfather of respectively the present proprietors, R. W. and F. W. and J. M. McChesney. The elder McChesney was a native of New York. He was a tanner by trade; and immediately upon his arrival in Honolulu established a tannery with a small grocery annexed to it. This was the beginning of the great house forming the subject of this sketch.

For a time the old gentleman was assisted in his enterprise by his two sons, H. N. and R. W. McChesney. In 1888, however, he died at the ripe age of 83, and the sons came into control of the business. A year later H. N. McChesney sold his interest to his brother, and the latter took his sons, F. M. and J. M., into full partnership with him.

From that time forward the strides made by the house have been almost phenomenal. Its trade grew beyond Honolulu, and before 1890 had spread out to every part of the islands. Thrift on the part of the firm; a principle of the best goods for the lowest market figure, and square dealing with the customer has made this possible.

In 1885, the Honolulu Soap Works was established with McChesney & Sons as the prime movers behind it. It was a new and doubtful enterprise; but what it lacked in promise the firm supplied in extra push. Of course the business grew and paid and proved



a big success. At first only a small amount of soap was turned out; today 900 boxes are loaded on the trucks from the works every month. The soap has met universal endorsement, and is now shipped to every hamlet and plantation in the group.

This particular branch of the business of McChesney & Sons is strictly a home industry, and, in a way, a savings institution to the town at large. Material from which the soap ingredients are obtained were in former years thrown away at the slaughter house and elsewhere. Now it is all collected and put to practical uses. The business at Iwilei employs a number of men at good wages. F. W. McChesney is now president of the company and principal owner of the enterprise.

Another important enterprise which this house has been instrumental in launching is the Woodlawn Fruit Co. This business is new, but has every promise of the success which has attended all previous ventures made by this enterprising firm. A cannery is now talked of, and, with this in, the business will take the leap forward which is confidently expected of it.

A fourth great enterprise, one in which the McChesneys have been wonderfully successful, has been the preparation of island coffee for the trade. They stand today supreme, the pioneers and leaders in this important business. Roasting machines were imported from New York, and now the finest coffee is prepared almost ready for the table. Before the enterprise was started, Hawaiian coffees went to San Francisco to be roasted, sacked and returned here for sale. Messrs. McChesney & Sons have, by their scheme, saved to their patrons from three to five cents per pound on this commodity.

This latter fact is becoming appreciated. The quality of the coffee, also, has so far commended it that it has supplanted many of the foreign roasts formerly brought to this market. The demand for the McChesney article has become so great and positive that wholesale houses have found it necessary to place large orders for it for their jobbing trade. One of the largest wholesale houses of Honolulu recently adopted the McChesney coffee for exclusive sale in its business.

With all these enterprises on hand at once, the business of the firm runs on as smoothly as a mechanical system. Nothing is allowed to suffer. It is constant progress all along the lines. Only by the keenest business tact and untiring energy of Messrs. F. W. and J. M. McChesney has this record been kept up. Outside of business, these gentlemen are highly respected in the community and are exemplary and useful citizens.

W. W. WRIGHT.

#### Carriages Built in Most Approved Style.

Good roads and a climate that takes the starch out of people's energy is what puts half the residents of Honolulu on wheels seven days in the week. And nowhere do you find carriages better suited to the conditions or better built than in Honolulu.

W. W. Wright, on Fort street, opposite the Club Stables conducts a large establishment for the manufacture of vehicles. He is a thoroughly practical man, and has been in the business a great many years. His men are so well up in their respective lines that under Mr. Wright's directions a duplicate of any carriage illustrated in a catalogue can be produced in his shop.

Honolulu-built brakes and carriages are conceded to be better suited to the conditions here than the imported article, and Mr. Wright enjoys the distinction of seeing every day the result of his handiwork on Honolulu roads. He imports all of his material from the United States, and employs white and Hawaiian labor.

#### BEE CULTURE.

##### An Industry That Has Made Rapid Strides.

It would be a difficult thing to fix the date of the beginning of the bee industry in the Hawaiian Islands. As far back as the "oldest inhabitant" can run his thoughts, honey has been gathered in the mountains. Back in the '60's one of the characters of the city was Dwight Holcomb, known to the small boys and natives as "Old Oakum." He was an eccentric individual and was the "bogie man" to the young boys of that time.

Holcomb had no business and lived mainly through assistance from his friends and lived in a small shack at the head of Fort street. His attire was picturesque, if ragged and tattered may be so-called outside of art circles. Often he would patrol Fort street carrying a double-barrel shot-gun and with a game bag hanging from his shoulders.

On such occasions it was noticed that he would leave the town and make a trip to the mountains. Tantalus being a favorite spot. He mingled much with the natives, and in his conversations with them he would caution them against going over the mountains by way of Tantalus, telling them that there was a bear up there that would eat them up. This caution was so frequent and given so earnestly that the natives began to suspect, and when on his return one day he was found with a stock of honey in his possession, they told him his bear was the molasses and they were not afraid.

The object of Holcomb's trips to the mountains becoming known, boys of 15 or 16 would frequently beg permission from their parents to accompany him on his jaunts; sometimes the boys would follow after him or run across him in their search for land shells. In relating his experience when a lad with "Old Oakum," a prominent Government official said the other day:

"While my father was always intensely religious, and a man devoted to the church, he was at once a rather hard taskmaster. I remember very

well, when as a boy we had a two-week's holiday, instead of being allowed to spend the vacation, as we wished, my brother and I had to pull weeds. On the last day, having finished our task, I tried to persuade my brother to ask permission of my father to go up in the mountain and find "Old Oakum."

"Knowing well my father's sternness, he declined. Then I mustered up the necessary courage, but when I reached the door of the house I became very humble, and in that condition asked and received permission to go to the mountains and find the man who had so often frightened us. Climbing over the crest of Tantalus and descending a hundred feet or more, we found "Old Oakum" chopping away at a fallen tree. He made no objections to our being there, but cautioned us to look out for the bees. When he had chopped sufficiently he reached in with his hand and extracted the honey. He told us then that he would sell the combs for \$2.50 or \$5.00, according to the size. One thing about Holcomb I could not understand; he would handle the bees without protection to his hands or face, and was seldom stung. Occasionally he would get a nip, but he did not seem to mind it. That was thirty years ago, and as far as my information goes, Dwight Holcomb was the first man to gather wild honey for the Honolulu market."

Twenty years ago John Farnsworth came here from Virginia City, Nevada. A year later a colony of bees swarmed on his place. A day or two after hiving them a man came along and claimed the bees, but settled for a small sum, and from this colony Mr. Farnsworth got a start from which resulted most of the colonies in Honolulu.

After conducting the business alone for a number of years, Mr. Farnsworth took in as partners U. Thompson, son of Kamehameha School, a practical apiarist, and E. W. Jordan, and nearly all of their hives are kept in the neighborhood of Kamehameha, the conditions there being excellent for the purpose. A few hives, however, are kept on the Waikiki road in the vicinity of the groves of Algeroba trees, the blossoms of which furnish an excellent quality of honey.

In 1885 Thomas Rewcastle decided to embark in the business, and purchased a stand of bees from Mr. Farnsworth. He has today about 300 hives, 200 of which he keeps in Pawa and 100 hives on Kinau street. During the past few years he has found a fairly profitable market for his honey in Liverpool and London, shipping his product through Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Mr. Rewcastle states that in 1896 he averaged between 45 and 50 pounds of honey per hive, but in good years the average will reach 60 pounds. His colonies are located in places convenient to algeroba trees, and his honey is consequently of a beautiful white variety. Sometimes his bees go off among the lantana, and the result is honey of a darker shade and less sweet.

Mr. Rewcastle considers that the radius of the flight of bees is about a mile and a half, and he believes that rival bee men make a mistake when they put their hives at a shorter distance than that from their neighbors. The bees in Honolulu produce honey only during May, June, July and August, and as the feeding grounds are limited the business of growing honey in the Hawaiian Islands is already overdone. The foreign market is blocked with a duty of 3 cents a pound in England and 10 cents a gallon for honey going into the United States. In Honolulu the market is limited, the sales not amounting to \$200 per month.

The business being limited, Mr. Rewcastle thinks the bee men of Honolulu should consolidate and protect each other, as they do in California. Aside from the algeroba and a few flowers, the only honey bearing blossoms in the islands are those of the Royal palm, and as the supply of this is, to an extent, limited, the result to the individual producers is not large.

From another extensive dealer in bees the following information is obtained:

"During the past five years the care and culture of the honey bee has been given the utmost care and attention by experienced and capable veterans in bee culture. Blacks, Hybrids and Italians have all been imported at great expense. These are forwarded through the mail in small cells especially constructed for them; but as the time they are necessarily imprisoned is long, many die before they reach their destination, and as the queens cost upwards of \$6 each, the loss is considerable.

"Regarding the honey producing plants here, every one, including the celebrated White Mountain sage, that which has made California honey famous the world over, has been tried here, and so has the basswood tree from Ohio, but without success. Hawaiian honey has been on the market for twenty years. It is a fair color, with a good taste. Recent shipments to the English market have brought 2-1/2 to 3-1/2 cents a pound. The small area on which bees can be cultivated is a great drawback to the extension of the business. The lantana, too, which covers so much of our waste lands, produces honey much too dark for consumption.

"Our bees gather the honey from the eucalyptus trees and the different flowers which decorate so many of Honolulu's beautiful gardens.

"The center of all interest in a hive is the 'queen.' She does little or no outdoor work and usually lives to a good old age, despite her arduous oviparous duties. Some queens die, seemingly of old age, the second season, but they sometimes even live through the fourth. She usually takes her wedding flight from between two to ten days after leaving the cell. There is no prettier or more interesting sight to the apiarist than the first flight of a queen as she ventures out cautiously on the alighting board, with her wings slightly raised, her tapering body elongated and amazingly increased in size. He looks in wonder, scarcely believing she can be the same insect he had seen a few hours before. She runs this way and that, much excited at the prospect of soaring aloft in the

balmy air. Finally she tremblingly spreads her long, silky wings and with a graceful movement unequalled anywhere in the entire scope of animated nature, she swings from her feet, while her body sways pendulously as she hovers about the entrance of the hive."

#### Government Reports.

Department reports for the year 1896, will show an unprecedented increase in business all along the line. In the Interior Department more has been attempted and carried out than in years before. Its sub-departments, Bureau of Public Works and Land Office, will show an enormous increase of business.

In the Finance Department it is little to say that more money has not been handled since the big Kalakaua loan days. Tax, license, Post Office and Customs receipts have been greater than in years. The number of accounts in the Postal Savings Bank have increased from 3,500 to 7,500 during the year, an increase of over 100 per cent. In the Customs department a great stride will be noted. The country's shipping increased in a surprising ratio. Exports have been far in excess of 1895 and imports will also show a large increase. Taxable property has increased and opened the way for larger revenues than ever in the history of the country.

It will be shown from the Interior Department report that more land has been opened than in years before, and that it has been taken up by an industrious class of people; that great strides have been made in roadbuilding, public structures, improvements to landings and many other things.

The report of the Department of Education will be one of the most interesting in the lot. It will show the most rapid and substantial advancement in its work made in any year since the landing of the missionaries in 1820. This department has in the period systematized the work as it has never been before, and made improvements in the school systems of the country almost too great to be estimated.

#### FOR A SWEET TOOTH.

##### Candies Manufactured Here and Sold to the Trade.

The Elite Ice Cream Parlor, of which James Steiner is proprietor, besides furnishing sandwiches and coffee to the hungry, ices and soda water to the thirsty and chewing gum to the little maidens, has within its walls the most modern machinery for the manufacturing of candies of all sorts and conditions, from the fancy creams, with fruits or nuts, to plain every-day butter scotch.

From a small beginning this factory has developed into one, the product of which is sufficient to stock every store on the Islands. Mr. Steiner does a large retail business, his goods being fresh every day, and in addition to this, his wholesale trade is with four-fifths of the stores on the Islands. He furnishes all of the plantation stores, as well as the Chinese dealers and white store-keepers on the other Islands.

Candies for shipment to the other Islands are packed in buckets, after the manner of the manufacturers of the United States. These buckets, however, are confined to use for stick and broken candy. The finer grades are packed in jars and the best French candies in boxes. For the dealers in candy, Mr. Steiner's specialty is "staple candies," and, being fresh, are consequently more saleable than imported goods, which reach here many weeks after they leave the factories in the East.

Among the large assortment Mr. Steiner makes cream candies of all kinds, plain and fancy; some with fruits, nuts and cocoanuts in greatest variety; chocolate creams, the most delicious, in 10 varieties; caramels, in five varieties; fondants, plain and fancy; fringed motto bonbons; cocoanut candies, in cakes, squares and balls; gumdrops, hard and soft; marshmallows; cream almonds; smooth almonds (egg candy); burnt almonds; jelly beans; cachou candies, pastilles, cachous in boxes and bottles; peppermint, wintergreen and conversation lozenges; rock candy, red, white and brown; licorice in bars and drops; heart-shaped and cough drops; lemon drops, small and large; maple sugar, in cakes and bricks—a first-class article; fruit tablets, assorted; fancy mixed cream candies; plain mixed candy; broken candy; stick candy; butterscotch, in bars and squares.

#### AN APPRECIATIVE LADY

##### Miss Goldstein Writes to Mr. Wright on Her Hawaiian Trip.

Before the departure of the O. S. S. Australia yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. L. Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company received the following letter from Miss Amelia Goldstein, the California lady who guessed correctly the name of the new Wilder boat—Helene:

"Honolulu, H. I., Mar. 10, 1897.

"To Mr. Charles Wright,

"President Wilder Steamship Co.,

"Dear Sir—I wish to thank the Wilder Steamship Company, through you, for my 'Hawaiian trip.' I am deeply sensible of the pleasure and profit it has been to me. In the space of a few weeks, I have had a variety of scene and incident in connection with your land, that will ever be a source of realistic impressions.

"I wish to state that from the many different tourists I have met during my trip, I have heard only expressions of surprise at the magnitude of the sugar industry, and the great future of the coffee industry—culture. While it is generally known that coffee grows in these islands, but very few realize that coffee culture has taken such a step forward. I shall be one of the many who will spread abroad your hopes for the future industry.

"Thanking you once more for my enjoyable trip, I remain, most cordially yours, AMELIA GOLDSTEIN.

"Hawaiian Hotel."

Miss Goldstein left for her home on the Australia carrying away as she states in her letter, the most pleasant recollections of Hawaii and her trip.

## RAINFALL REVIEW

### Where the Islands Were Moist During 1896.

Interesting and Authentic Memorandum From the Local Observer

JANUARY.—January, with southerly and variable winds had less than its share of rain, the average for all districts being but 3.95 inches. Rain storms occurred on Hawaii on the 1st, 5th to 10th, 21st, 30th and 31st; on Maui, Molokai and Lanai about the 4th, 16th, 20th and 30th; on Oahu and Kauai about the 6th, 16th or 18th, 23d and 30th.

Maui had a fair amount of rain, Hamakua, Hawaii, a generous supply (average over 10 inches).

FEBRUARY.—In February, prevailing trade winds brought to Hawaii, except the leeward districts of Kauai and Kona, abundant rains. At most stations on the other islands rainfall was below the average. General average 4.82 inches.

The principal rain storms occurred in the first half of the month, or just at its close. In the five days ending Feb. 3d, the average total rainfall for all districts was 2.56 inches, and again in the four days ending Feb. 12, there was an average of 2.23 inches, 45 per cent. of the total rainfall for the month. During the time that the trade wind was interrupted, Feb. 17 to 20, there was almost no rain.

MARCH.—Southerly winds returning at the close of the month brought copious rains at most stations—least on Kauai, the average rainfall for the five days ending March 4, being 2.56 inches, nearly 40 per cent. of all that fell in the month. Trade wind again in the latter part of the month brought a good supply of rain except to leeward stations. In five days, ending March 28, the average rainfall for all districts was 1.87 inches. The average rainfall for the month was nearly 6 inches.

The central and leeward districts of Kauai received less than their fair share.

APRIL.—In April the prevalent trade winds brought comparatively little rain until the close of the month when they reached the force almost of a gale, and brought in three days an average rainfall in all districts of 2.60 inches, nearly one-half of all that fell in April. There were also well marked rain periods about the 1st, 10th and 21st. Total rainfall (average) 5.46 inches. Leeward stations, of course, received little rain.

MAY.—The rains of May, a trade wind month were mostly concentrated in its first five days, nearly two inches, out of the total average of 4.40 falling in that time. In the nine days ending May 6, the total rainfall (average) was equal to the entire rainfall of the month of May. Additional notable rain dates were about the 11th, 27th and 30th.

JUNE.—Rains accompanying trade wind were frequent at all windward stations during the first half of June (3d to 17th). Total rainfall 3.46 inches. Notable rain dates, June 3d, 13th and 21st. Very little rain in last week of month. The only day having an average rain record of less than 0.01 inch was the 24th, the date of the full moon.

JULY.—The rains of July centered about the 5th and 22d of the month. Nearly 40 per cent. fell in the six days ending July 9. Total rainfall 3.15 inches, a low average for July. Lanai which had no rain in June, had a fair amount in July, but droughty conditions prevailed still in Kauai, as at leeward stations generally.

AUGUST.—Trade winds of moderate force characterized most of the month of August, and these brought little rain. There were, however, two storms which brought up the month's average except for the islands of Maui and Kauai. The first of these, accompanying a strong easterly wind gave in three days ending August 17, a total of 2.27 inches of rain (general average); the second, distinctly a cyclonic disturbance, with some unseasonable thunder and lightning, gave in the three last days of the month a total of 2.19 inches. Total rainfall of month (average) 5.69 inches.

In Kau the spell of drought was broken by copious rains on the 10th, as well as on the 16th and 30th, the total amounting to more than 11 inches.

SEPTEMBER.—September with almost uninterrupted trade wind proved the driest month of the year, with an average of only 2.92 inches. Forty per cent of this fell in the first four days of the month, in continuation of the disturbance at the close of August. Rains were scarcely at nearly all stations, except in the districts of Hilo, Kona and upper Puna, Maui and Oahu, particularly suffering.

OCTOBER.—In October again trade winds prevailed except for a few days in the middle of the month, with a result that rains were moderate in amount, and quite deficient in the leeward districts on all islands, Kona, Hawaii, having however a reasonable share. Kauai was more generously dealt with than in the previous months. The rains were pretty evenly distributed through the month, almost wholly wanting on the 14th and 15th. The notable rain dates were about the 6th and 22d. Total rainfall (average) 3.62 inches.

NOVEMBER.—Southerly winds and a low barometer characterized the month of November, which had after all a rainfall of only 4.36 inches. Forty-four per cent. of this fell in the six days ending Nov. 8. There was little rain from the 14th to the 24th. No rain at all being reported for the 23d, except from Kauai.

Rain was most distinctly deficient on Maui and north and west Hawaii, Oahu and Lanai had a fair amount,

Kauai at length an ample supply. It would seem that the belt of calms moving southward gave the most northerly island the first benefit.

DECEMBER.—In December, after the first week, northerly winds again prevailed until near the close of the month with the rise of the barometer on Dec. 3d and 6th, giving us thirty per cent of the total rain of the month. Again a high barometer and northerly winds brought notable rains on Dec. 24th and 25th, but the greatest precipitation of the month was in connection with the Kona storm at its close, which reached Kauai about 36 hours earlier than it did Hawaii, and added nearly two inches to the rain record of the month, which stands at 5.59 inches.

Hawaii received less than its average of rain, Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Oahu a generous supply, less useful than it would have been if distributed through the month. Kauai had less rain but better distributed.

#### TOTAL RAINFALL, 1896.

The highest total rainfall reported is that of Oahu, which reached nearly 186 inches. In the Hilo districts the highest total is that of Laupahoehoe, at 900 feet elevation, viz: 152 inches, although the figures for Honoumua at 950 feet elevation would probably somewhat exceed this, were all the data at hand.

On Maui the highest record is that of Hana at 1800 feet elevation, nearly 79 inches; on Oahu, Luakaha reports nearly 89 1-2 inches; on Kauai, Hanalei, heads the list, as usual, but with the modest figure of 68 2-3 inches.

The minimum figure for Hawaii is that of Pahala, 32 1-4 inches; Olowalu, Maui, maintains its reputation for rainlessness, with a record of 10.7 inches, Kula standing second with 23.2 inches. Wailanae, Oahu, received only 21.6 inches; Makaweli, Kauai, 22.9 inches.

There were only seven days in the year with a reported rainfall averaging for all stations less than 0.01 inches; not a single day which had not at several stations a rainfall record. In April and in May there was no day having an average precipitation for all districts less than 0.03 inch.

Following is a tabulated statement of rain record of 76 stations grouped in twenty districts. The most remarkable fact brought out is that the Hawaiian Islands as a whole cannot be said to have a dry season. The average monthly rainfall during 1896 was 4.475 inches. Omitting the month of August which was exceptionally wet and January and November which were exceptionally dry, the average for the dry season months was 3.51 inches, for the wet season only 5.54. As the record stands the "dry" months had 3.87 inches, the "wet" months 4.58.

#### RAINFALL BY DISTRICTS (AVERAGES) 1896.

District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Hilo	6.42	10.19	12.03	10.19	4.06	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	182.88
Hamakua	14.72	12.03	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	79.40
Kauai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	44.09
Maui	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	38.16
Oahu	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	50.45
Molokai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	34.12
Lanai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	14.74
Kauai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	67.27
Maui	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	60.61
Oahu	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	35.90
Molokai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	16.93
Lanai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	33.46
Kauai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	30.11
Maui	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	24.40
Oahu	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	68.26
Molokai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	54.56
Lanai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	23.97
Kauai	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	62.44
Maui	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	42.23
Oahu	18.29	11.34	6.88	5.68	4.02	4.02	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	37.70

#### NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS.

Additional interesting and useful information is contained in the following table, which gives for each of the districts the number of days distinguished by light or heavy rainfall. A rainfall of 0.01 inch or more constitutes a day of rain record, but throughout this table only averages are used, so that the number of days of rain record is probably greater than it would be for any one station, while the number of days of heavy rainfall is likely to be somewhat less than for an individual station.

Days are reckoned as relatively rainy when the rainfall exceeds two per cent. of the total rainfall for the current month. In some cases the actual precipitation may not have been more than 0.02 inch.

The remaining figures deal with actual rainfall, and there being out clearly the contrast in climate between the windward and the leeward sides of the several islands. It is interesting to note that the leeward stations get a fair share of the exceptionally heavy rains.

RAINFALL.												
HAWAII.												
Total days of rain record.	Days relatively rainy.	Days serviceable rain over 0.1 in.	Days copious rain over 0.4 in.	Days rainfall over 1 in.	Hilo 10 sta- tions.	Hamakua sta- tions.	Kohala 4 stations.	Kohala 1 station.	Kona 4 sta- tions.	Kona 4 sta- tions.	Punahele 3 stations.	Punahele 3 stations.
323	240	235	236	290	114	321	304	290	146	127	78	105
160	119	126	136	168	81	182	172	146	127	86	42	6
235	136	106	95	150	52	249	185	142	86	20	6	2
97	51	28	22	28	17	118	53	34	20	3	4	8
25	22	8	3	2	7	30	13	10	2	4	8	5
MAUI.												
Windward 3 stations.	Central 4 sta- tions.	Leeward 3 stations.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.
290	214	105	172	71	254	239	296	205	270	263	270	263
146	127	78	104	65	118	144	140	113	165	155	155	165
142	86	42	83	58	78	156	123	62	181	124	37	124
34	20	6	16	23	14	46	34	18	48	20	13	20
10	3	2	4	8	5	10	9	5	9	6	3	6
KAUAI.												
Windward 2 stations.	Central 3 sta- tions.	Leeward 2 stations.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.	1 station.
270	263	270	263	270	263	270	263	270	263	270	263	270
165	155	165	155	165	155	165	155	165	155	165	155	165
181	124	181	124	181	124	181	124	181	124	181	124	181
48	20	48	20	48	20	48	20	48	20	48	20	48
9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9



# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

Largest Publishing and Printing  
House of Hawaii.

MODERN IN EVERY FEATURE

Linotype Machines and  
Fast Presses.

Excellent Work Turned Out From  
Its Manufacturing De-  
partment

The Hawaiian Gazette Company as an incorporated business concern, is of comparatively recent organization, since the articles of incorporation were not issued until 1882. Branches of the establishment were conducted for many years prior to that date, however, as

the upper story. Beginning a tour of the departments upstairs, a commodious business office is found, well lighted by the large front windows on King street. Abreast of this is the editorial room, similarly lighted and spacious, and in the rear, lighted by a large skylight is the reporter's room. There is an entrance to the printing department direct from the head of the front stairway. Here is found one of the roomiest, alreast and lightest composing rooms—where type is set or "composed," also "imposed" or made ready for the press—to be seen anywhere. It contains an array of type-setting stands, imposing stones, etc., of modern construction such as might be expected where so much work is done. An elevator shaft is provided besides stairs for communication with the press room on the ground floor.

The job printing department is thoroughly equipped with all the latest styles from San Francisco and the rest of the United States. The Honolulu merchant is as desirous of seeing his hand-bills, circulars and adver-

forces molten type metal into the mould, and a line of type drops down, quicker than it takes to tell, into place next to the previous line cast. All this is performed without the operator leaving his seat, and more too. A steel hand on the end of a long, curved iron arm swoops down and grasping the line of matrices raises it aloft, where a lateral plunger that has moved out of the way to let the hand pass, returns and pushes the line into an enclosed passage. As each matrix comes to the chamber in the reservoir where its own kind belongs it drops into place, ready to make the rounds again when its time comes. By this machine as much type may be set in one hour by an expert operator as a rapid compositor can set of movable type in four hours.

The Linotypes are used for book-publishing as well as for newspaper work. Four different styles of matrices representing four different styles of type are used—Nonpareil, Brevier, Long Primer and Small Pica. The length of the lines varies from 13 ems to 30 ems. Longer lines can be formed of course, by using two lengths of the Linotype lines placed end to end.

A specialty is made of the blank book work and commercial printing. The Gazette Company carries a stock

of 12 or 16 page papers as they leave the press. Next comes the old Gazette stop-cylinder press made by the great firm of R. Hoe & Co., New York. The finest machine in the shop is, however, an "Optimus" press. It is superior as a book, job or fine newspaper press.

collector, advertising collector, and "Oscar."

The power used in the establishment is electricity. The motor is of 10-horse power capacity. There is in addition a gas engine of the same power, which is used to supplement the motor in

Allee Kimball who visited here several months ago. The ceremony will take place at "The Lawns" the home of the Kimballs, near Mill's Seminary, Alameda County, on April 17th.

Henry Lee the actor and his secretary, R. C. Burt, on their way to the United States to fill several engagements.

Last but not least, Messrs. Harry Gillig, Frank Ungar, Messrs. De V. Graham, Alex. Hamilton and Jerome Hart who stood in line and waved good-bye in concert to their many friends on the wharf.

As is most nearly always the case when the Australia departs there were some amusing incidents.

M. Ezekiel, travelling agent for the big wholesale grocery firm of H. Levi & Co., of San Francisco, was honored with a lot of carrots, radishes, onions, potatoes and other vegetables. Mr. C. D. Chase who presented Mr. Ezekiel with the vegetable lei did not trust to ordinary twine to hold the various parts together but used a small rope. As the Australia was hauling away Mr. Chase got back most of his vegetables.

Then there was a man who he could not get up the gang plank, so he hailed a boat, threw his traps and himself into it and climbed up a rope as the Australia was backing away from the wharf. A bottle wrapped in white paper of course to be the most important piece of luggage the man had with him.

The Hawaiian Band gave its usual farewell concert, favoring the departing passengers with several popular Hawaiian airs.

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

The suggestion has again been brought forward that considerable economy could be effected, as well as a more accurate and comprehensive service rendered, by consolidating under one head, the Department of Science, all of the 28 strictly scientific bureaus now maintained by the Government. These several departments now cost annually \$8,000,000.

The studies in which these scientists and their clerical assistants are employed comprise the earth and its products, the atmosphere and its changes, domestic animals and their culture, surveys for measuring the land and for sounding the waters, agricultural experiment stations, a fish commission for the improvement of pisciculture, forest, forage and fruit culture, museums of objects of art, ethnology, natural history, mineralogy, geology, etc. Owing to the present lack of co-ordination there is ample opportunity for confusion, duplication or oversight of important work. For instance, the statistics of the natural resources of the country are now collected by eight different agencies connected with six



THE VON HOLT BLOCK, THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH THE GAZETTE COMPANY OCCUPIES.

the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, for instance. When the consolidation of interests took place, the name was retained which had already come to be well known throughout the United States as well as locally, the Hawaiian Gazette.

The company now doing business under that name is a stock company with a paid up capital of \$40,000. It publishes the Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, the only morning paper published in Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly largely made up of material published in the Advertiser. The Advertiser itself was originally a weekly, but has been a daily paper for the past fifteen years. In addition to these two papers the Gazette Company publishes, on its own account, the Planters' Monthly, a monthly magazine devoted to agriculture, principally sugar and coffee interests; the Kuokoa, a weekly printed in the native vernacular; The Anglican Church Chronicle, the Paradise of the Pacific, the Commercial Journal, and Ka Hoahana are also printed in this establishment on account of other owners. This work alone is sufficient to make a respectable business and the plant for issuing these publications is an extensive one. In addition it has other departments, so that it is not only a newspaper and magazine publishing company but is at the same time a job printing office with every facility for printing all sorts of job work, from the ordinary small dodgers to be thrown about the streets to the full page show bill or poster; it has a full-equipped stereotyping plant; a book bindery with capacity for making blank books of the ordinary vest pocket size to the thousand-page ledger. It also has an engraving, a copper-plate printing and a rubber stamp department. This consolidation of interests was made necessary by the demands of a community of men doing business in the modern and progressive fashion, and who needed material furnished them without unreasonable delay. It is the natural outgrowth of a printing office situated two thousand miles from the source of supplies. The ability which comes of long experience and the excellent work done has won for the establishment an enviable reputation.

Its mechanical departments are easily superior to any others in the islands. They are supplied with appliances calculated to facilitate work and to accomplish it expeditiously. As a business establishment the Hawaiian Gazette Company occupies no mean position. Owing to its extensive plant commodious quarters are necessary. The offices and various departments were formerly in a large wooden building on Merchant street. Fifteen months ago they were moved to the handsome new Von Holt block on King street. The premises are L-shaped, and the Gazette Company occupies two wings of the L on the second story, leaving a large space on the ground floor. The dimensions are about 140x100 feet.

and as he taps the keys matrices of the letters desired are sent into a line. A warning bell tells him when he has nearly filled his line, and, stopping at the end of the last word or syllable, he cuts the line with a de-pressor, and the line of matrices, forming a complete mould, moves within a frame upon the side of a wheel, and comes on the other side of the wheel

ishments finished in the approved fashion, as is the merchant on Broadway, New York. With its modern and up-to-date conveniences the Gazette Company is able to meet his demand. The job printing is not confined to circulars and posters, however. Programmes, invitations, bills of fare and orders of dances are supplied by the company as well. The copper-plate department may perhaps be considered as supplementing the job printing department. The nice work, as wedding and other invitations, visiting cards and the like are done from the copper plate. The engraving is closely allied to the copper-plate department.

The regular newspaper type setting department is in the same room as the type-setting. For job-printing, another force of men is employed, however. On the newspaper force there is a day and a night shift. The forms for the newspapers are made up on the imposing stones used expressly for that purpose.

The newspaper department is supplied with two modern Mergenthaler Linotype machines of the most improved pattern. The Linotype is a most ingenious machine, composing type in solid lines—that is, instead of one type for each character there is but one for each line. The operator sits at a keyboard like that of a typewriter,

of paper for the bindery department valued at from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The principal ledger paper stock carried is the product of the Byron Weston mills of Dalton, Massachusetts. Other qualities of paper are also used in the work.

The machinery used in the bindery is comparatively new, as additions to it were recently made. All kinds of commercial and blank book work are done on the ruling machine. This machine takes in a sheet 23x36. Its capacity with one feeder is four reams an hour. Beyond the ruling machine is a numbering machine for numbering drafts and the like; a wire stitching machine and a machine for sewing patent backs to blank books, ledgers and the like. This last machine is interesting. The new patent back for ledger work permits the book, no matter of how many pages it consists, to lie wide open with its pages perfectly flat. It differs from the old fashioned spring back in that respect, and there is less liability of splitting the binding.

There are also perforating and rounding machines, a hydraulic press for books, and a power paper cutter. The company furnishes nearly all the business firms of the Islands with their office book supplies.

One of the late acquisitions of the

on each side, with mechanism for either of the feeders to stop the cylinder or press.

Alongside the large machine stands a "Pony Optimus," with a bed 18x24 inches, or about half the size of the big "Optimus." It has the same kind of mechanism as the other and has a capacity of 2,800 an hour. There are in addition three other presses which are used on job and small work, and presses for copperplate work.

The stereotyping machines are of the same pattern as those used on the newspapers in the United States. What is known as the chalk process is used. The artist, with a sharp stylus, scratches the picture on a metal plate, on which there is a thin layer of ch-

colors and styles, being the following: Count Theo. di Kergorlay, bound home after a trip around the world and a happy time in Honolulu.

Miss Goldstein who won the "Hawaiian trip" offered by the Wilder Steamship Company for the correct his late home in California.

Mrs. Brenig who goes to San Francisco on business in connection with her property there.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hobron who are on their way East. Mr. Hobron is off on business, but will find some time for pleasure. His wife will accompany him on his travels.

Miss Jennings of Chicago carries the remains of her

different departments, not counting the census, which usually goes over the whole field again. In this and many other cases a single executive head would produce more efficient service.

## A STORY OF CARLYLE.

A small crowd of litterateurs and college men, among them Thomas Carlyle, were one evening discussing books and writers. An Oxonian expressed the opinion that books embracing the author's views and theories never amounted to much, especially those who were mainly theoretical. At this point Carlyle spoke up. "Young sir," he said, "once upon a time there was a man in France whose name was Rousseau, and he wrote a book which was filled with theories and opinions, and so on. And the young nobility and fops of the period said that the book was wind. But, young sir, it is an incident of history that their skins went to bind the second edition of that book."

## A SAFE PLACE.

Father Hugh Lagan, of San Rafael, is a pious priest and an excellent raconteur. His reverence relates that he was called in recently to administer the last rites of the church to a dying sinner, who, like himself, was a native of the Emerald Isle.

"I have but one request to make, father," gasped the dying penitent. "What is it, my son?" inquired the priest.

"That when I am dead, father, you will put me to rest in the Hebrew cemetery."

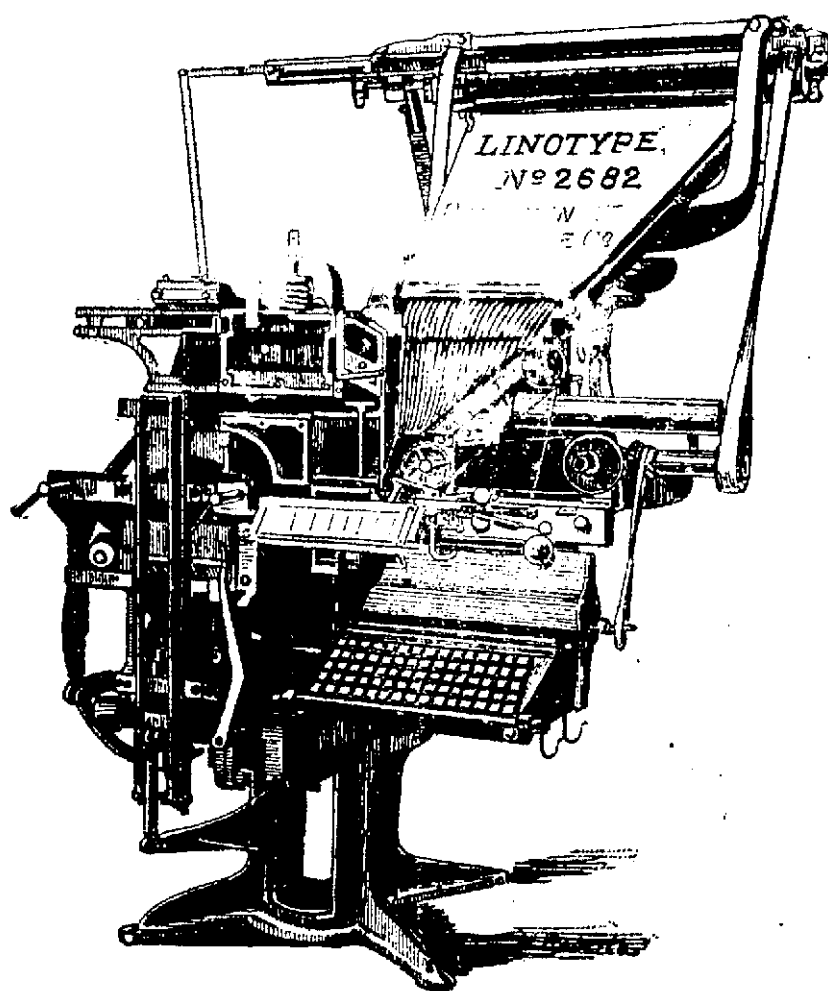
"And what for?" asked Father Lagan.

"Because, your reverence," moaned the sick man, "it is the last place on the face of the globe where the devil would look for an Irishman."

## PAPER WHEELS.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. One of them, owned by a bicycle agent, is now in use in London. Paper fiber, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing. The bicycle weighs 20 pounds, and is as strong as any one in use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of bicycles of this sort.—Cycling Gazette.

Another hard day for the lei girls. The China takes away a number of popular island people.



LINOTYPE MACHINES USED BY HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

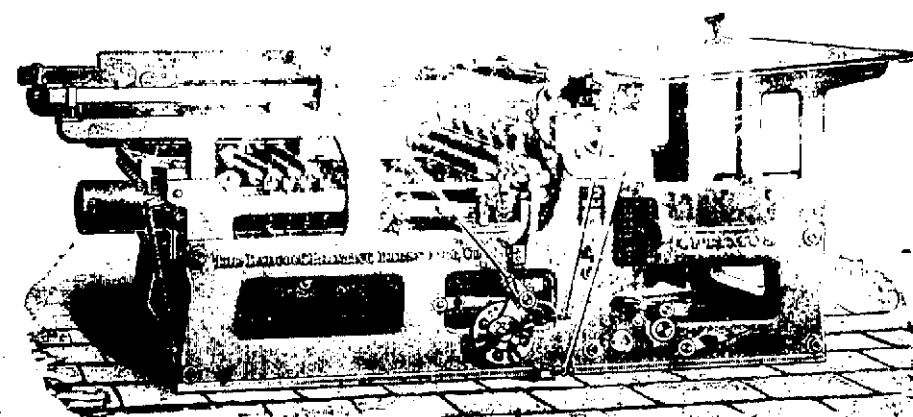
The Paradise of the Pacific with its fine illustrations is printed on it. It has a speed anywhere from 1,200 to 1,800 an hour, and among its advantages, which printers will appreciate, are the following: Detention of the printed sheet in full view of the pressman long enough for him to observe the "color," the technical term for allowance of ink; great facility in the adjustment and shifting of ink rollers, ease of getting at the "forms" of type when necessary to make a correction or to remove any substance that shouldn't be there, and its adaptability for running off two jobs at one time, there being a place for a feeder,

case of necessity. When running full force the gas engine consumes about ten gallons of gasoline daily.

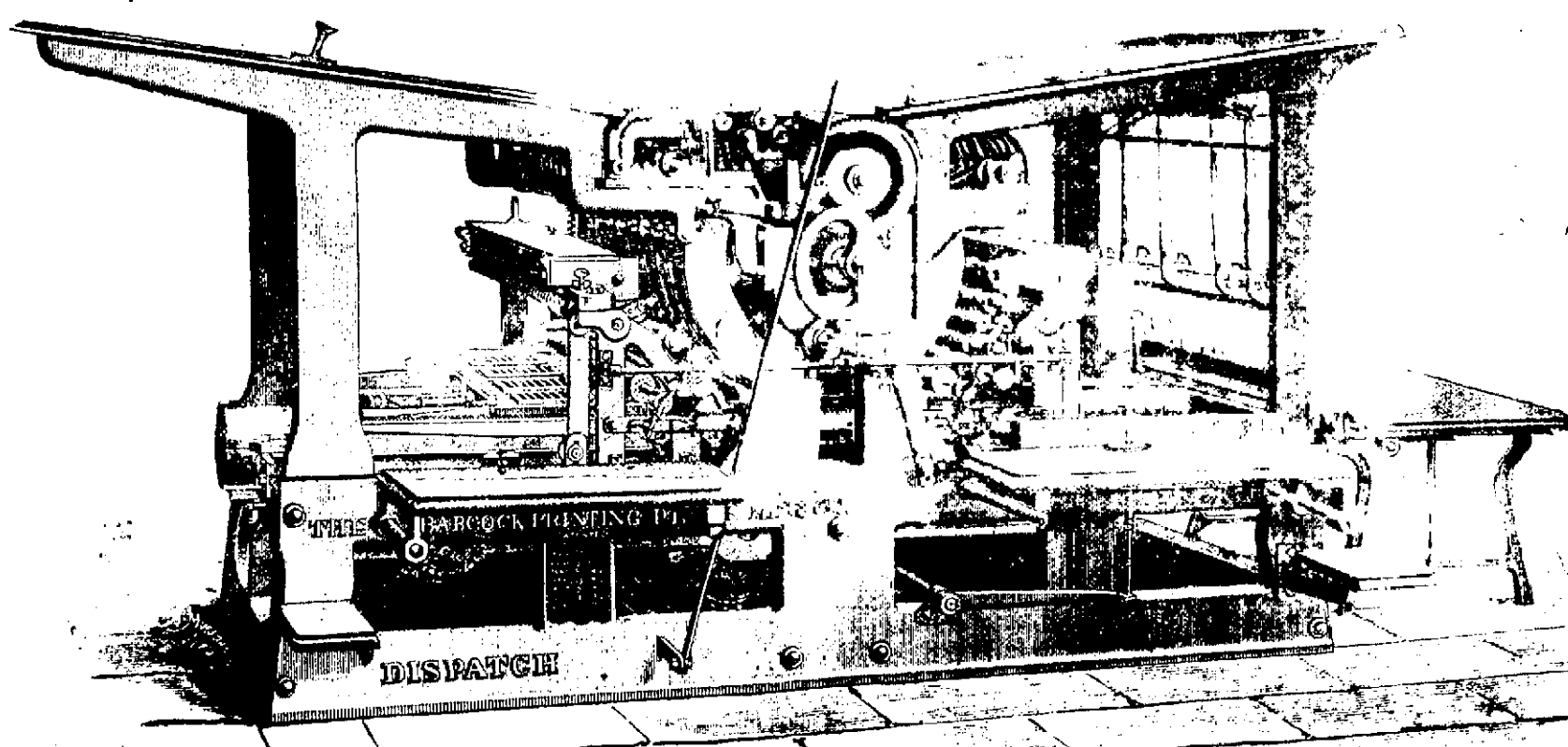
## OFF TO THE COAST.

Australia Departs With a Number of Well Known People.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the long planks of the Australia were lowered away and the popular boat backed away from the Oceanic wharf to begin her voyage to San Francisco. The wharves were crowded with people all bent on seeing what there was to be seen. Among those on the deck of all



OPTIMUS BOOK PRESS.



DISPATCH DOUBLE FEED PRESS ON WHICH PUBLICATIONS OF GAZETTE COMPANY ARE PRINTED.

press room is a "Dispatch" double-Barcock printing press by the celebrated Barcock Company of New York. It can be fed by one or two pressmen as desired, and with two has a capacity of 2,600 impressions an hour. This is the machine that prints the Advertiser and the Gazette. Attached to and made ready for it is a "Dexter" folder that folds, trims and pastes either 8,

type machine and the hot metal poured in. The metal hardens quickly into a block, which is taken out and sawed into proper shape for the press.

The mechanical job and newspaper departments give employment to forty-one people.

The editorial department consists of two editors and three reporters, and the business department of the manager, bookkeeper, subscription clerk,

grandson, drowned at Sans Souci, to his late name in California.

Miss Makinney who is returning to her home in Santa Cruz, California, after a pleasant visit of nearly a year with her brother, E. W. Makinney.

Mr. A. T. Hartwell, nephew of General A. S. Hartwell, who is returning to his home in Boston after a number of months spent on the islands.

J. Campbell who goes to California to be united in marriage with Miss